The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2075. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Convention at Montgomery, Alabama—Its Probable Action—Topics to be Discussed.

Feeling of the South on the Kansas Question.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, May 7, 1858.

I left New-York on Saturday the 2d inst., and arrived here on yesterday evening, after a harrassing travel of five days, having spent Sunday, the 3d, in Washington. On my arrival at that point I was recommended to take the new southern route through Virginia and Tennessee, by the Virginia and Tennessee and Eastern Tennessee Railroads, the impression of my informant being that the staging on the latter road was reduced to six or eight miles. This information, though correct, so far as regards the extent of the railroad yet unfinished, was not so in reference to the distance to be traveled by stage; for, while but six miles of the Eastern Tennessee Railroad remains to be finished, eighteen miles have yet to be traveled by stage, the intervening distance between the points to which the railroad is complete not being on the line of the stage route, and therefore not accessible by vehicles of this description. Up to this point the travel was certainly agreeable. Along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad there lies the richest, and probably the most picturesque country to be seen anywhere. The road itself being new, combines all the new improvements in the shape of heavy rail and convenient equipments, which make railroad travel agreeable, while, in point of healthfulness, it may well be said to command a decided advantage over all the other Southern routes. There is embraced within this line of road a greater diversity of climate, soil and scenery, than is to be found within any road of similar length in the Union. By a gradual elevation you ascend from the head of tide-water at Petersburg by the Southside Railroad to Lynchburg, where you take the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Bristol, on the Virginia and Tennessee line. From Lynchburg the ascent is rapid until, passing the Blue Ridge, you gain the summit of the Alleghanies at Mount Airy, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Thence the travel is down-grade by a proportional ratio of descent, until Bristol is reached, from which point, along the route of the Eastern Tennessee Railroad to Knoxville, in that State, the country seems very level. The change in the temperature between Washington, or Petersburg, and Mount Airy was very marked. On leaving the former points I should have regarded overcoats as an incumbrance, but on reaching the latter point I deemed it a very essential appendage. The cold was sufficiently intense for New-York in March, and would be deemed severe were it to continue uniformly during that month.

As may be supposed, there is a conformable diversity in the soil along this route. There is to be found the dry, arid, sandy soil, the barren mountain soil in the high regions of the "Peaks of Otter," and in the less elevated portions of the country the rich pasture and wheat lands which constitute by far the largest proportion of the country along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. But throughout that portion of Tennessee traversed by the Eastern Tennessee and Knoxville and Dalton Railroads, the soil is uniformly of the latter character, rich and productive in the extreme.

But what a marked difference in the character of the people of both States! It is notable upon any slight intercourse with either, and in the tone and bearing of the Railroad officers on the respective lines. And even in the treatment and reception of the passengers at the different eating-houses along the routes it is distinguishable, the people of the Old Dominion being civil, courteous and kind, while those of Tennessee are cool, selfish and uncivil. To say that Parson BROWNLOW is a true reflex of the character of that people is to flatter them in one respect, namely, generosity, a trait of character for which he is distinguished, but which it would be a gross libel to apply to them. They are his antipodes in that respect, while probably in others they possess many traits in common. But, perhaps they are excusable, inasmuch as they have, up to this, occupied a somewhat isolated position, being excluded from the sunlight of refined civilization and social intercourse, from the want of Railroad facilities. These disadvantages are now being happily removed, and doubtless a new and better era will follow.

From Dalton, Ga., which is the terminus of the Knoxville and Dalton Railroad, I took the cars to Atlanta, in the same State, whence I came by West Point, a small town on the Georgia and Alabama line, to this city. After so long a travel—being, in fact, four nights without sleep, save the unsatisfactory nods which I snatched along the route—rest assured I felt in no small degree relieved on reaching here, and, with as little delay as possible, I hastened to bed, to enjoy that rest for which I so fondly yearned.

But few delegates have as yet arrived here, but it is expected that the trains to-morrow (Saturday) will bring a large number. The Convention will be made up principally of delegates from Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, but few being expected from the other Southern States. Moreover, the settlement of the Kansas question has divested the Convention of its chief feature of interest, and its deliberations must now lapse into the old stereotyped subjects of the revival of the African Slave-trade and the establishment of a direct Southern trade with Europe. This latter subject having assumed a somewhat tangible shape in the conditional arrangements concluded by the Hon. WM. B. PRESTON, in behalf of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad interests, with the Orleans Railroad Company in France, will probably command serious consideration; and it may be that steps will be taken to enable these interests to fulfill the conditions of this arrangement on their part, namely, the contribution of one and a half or two millions of dollars to and in the construction of the proposed line of steamers. A Government subvention of some sort is also required, as another condition; but first it will be necessary to give an assurance that the enterprise will be carried out. Before Congress gives a contract for carrying the mail, which is the form of subvention contemplated, they must see that the line is established to carry it.

The revival of the Slave-trade will form a prominent subject of discussion. The question will be brought before the Convention in the shape of a report, by Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, on the relative condition of the negro in Africa and the Southern States, the morality of Southern Slavery, &c., &c.; and in view of the ultra Southern elements which will, doubtless, compose the Convention, it is but natural to suppose, that any proposition favoring the revival of this inhuman traffic, will be well received. Of course a unanimous expression of opinion in favor of any such scheme, by a body like this, can have no influence against the overwhelming sentiment of the Union and the world, arrayed in direct opposition to any such measure. That the people of these extreme Southern States would favor this scheme, is not so much to be wondered at, in view of its advantageous bearing upon their interests; but it is too much to require that the sentiment of the great majority of christendom should defer to a mere local necessity. It will not be done. The revival question is a bugbear, and its discussion must end in smoke.

Montgomery is a handsome city, and evidently healthy from its elevated position. It is situated on the Alabama River, and seems to do a large trade in the cotton way, commanding very large facilities of intercourse by that river with Mobile and intermediate towns. The Convention will assemble in a spacious dépôt fitted for the occasion, the State Capitol, where it was first intended to hold the Convention, being deemed too small to accommodate the number of delegates expected to attend. By the way, I would remark, that the Capitol is a neat building, being a miniature model of the Capitol at Washington, without the new wings. It is situated on an eminence, and with reference to the main street just as the Capitol at Washington is with reference to Pennsylvania-avenue.

The weather here is charming at present, verdure of all kinds seems to be in perfect bloom, and strawberries are furnished at tables in abundance.

SATURDAY, May 8, 1858.

The prevailing sentiment here in regard to the settlement of the Kansas difficulty in Congress, is that of decided opposition, the people preferring that it be adhered to as the test question of disunion, while the more conservative among them—and they constitute but a fraction of the whole—would have preferred a surrender of the question with the Crittenden amendment, as the best means to obviate a revival of future agitation upon the subject. In this view of the matter, they hold, its that, while settlement in this form would involve the important advantage of removing it from the arena of federal politics, it embodied, as effectually as the Conference measure, a concession, on the part of the opposition, of the principle of the right of admission of new Slave States. They regard the one as involving concession just as fully as the other, while the Conference measure lacks the merit of finality which the other embodied. Such seems to be the reasoning on both sides, the majority leaning in favor of raising the issue of disunion upon it.

The most ultra concede, however, that the excitement growing out of the agitation of this question is fast dying out, and that soon no trace of it will remain. Indeed, I was in no small degree disappointed at witnessing such general indications of disapproval at the continuance of the agitation of this question, as I saw evinced. The people in general seem well satisfied that it has been disposed of for the sake of peace, while in the abstract they feel with reference to the manner of its adjustment just as those indicated above.

I can infer that the question of the establishment of a "Planters' Union," on the principle of the East India Company, will be introduced in the Convention by distinguished delegates from this State. The plan contemplates the selection of Atlanta, Georgia, as the headquarters of this organization, and the location at that point of eight or ten active agents, who are to maintain a constant communication with the planters throughout the South. They will receive reports of the amount of cotton raised by each, and make suitable preparations for its concentration at some central port for shipment direct to England, whence they will bring back in exchange the articles necessary for home consumption, to be distributed through subordinate agencies in each district or county, in an equivalent ratio to the amount of produce originally forwarded by each. In other words this "Planters' Union" is to be the agent of the Southern planters for the sale and forwarding of their produce, and the purchases and distribution of goods in exchange, for home consumption, in conformity with the peculiar requirements of each individual who forwards his produce through this agency. The advantages claimed for this scheme is that it will form the most practical basis for the establishment of direct Southern trade with Europe, by furnishing through this Agency such reliable data with reference to the available amount of produce to be exported, as to enable a satisfactory and comprehensive estimate to be made of the export and import trade of the South, and the number of vessels which can be sustained. By this principle of concentration and the fore-knowledge to be communicated through this agency, of the amount of cotton to be furnished, they expect to be able to determine the particular day when they can supply one or more cargoes for shipment, thus placing the maintainance of a regular line of steamers to Europe beyond per adventure. They also expect to effect a saving of the profits derived by Northern merchants from the sale of those goods necessary for Southern consumption, and to create some modification in the present system of duties on imports, which now operates so beneficially for New-York. The principle in this latter aspect embodies approximately the feature of direct taxation, for then each individual will pay an amount of duty proportionately to the amount of his imports. How far the scheme is likely to prove successful, is, of course, a matter about which I can form no opinion at present. Like all other subjects, which have been brought to the attention of this Convention, we may expect years of agitation upon it before any practical result is attained.

Contrary to the report so generally circulated a week or two ago, I have ascertained that the crops in the South have suffered in no material degree from the recent frosts. The general opinion seems to be, that the cotton crop was never so promising, and the extent of that staple cultivated this season is far in excess of former years. That cry of injury from the frost was gotten up by speculators; and, as I have ascertained, it served its purpose well here, before the true state of the facts were ascertained.

Delegates to the Convention are arriving rather slowly, but a large number is expected this evening and to-morrow morning. Among the arrivals so far, I notice ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., former Minister to Rio, who is now a resident of this State, having married a lady of considerable wealth, the widow, as I am informed, of a Mr. DILLET, formerly a member of Congress from this State. Mr. S.'s residence is in the village of Claiborne, on the Alabama River, where he is owner of large and valuable plantations, acquired by his marriage. I have heard it said that General QUITMAN and Mr. BONHAM, who voted against the Conference measure, have been invited by the citizens here to be present at the Convention. This is a special mark of favor extended to them, because of their refusal to vote for the Conference Compromise.

The leading citizens of this city held a meeting last night to make preparations for the reception of the delegates to the Convention. It was decided to get up a ball in honor of them, and to contribute in other respects to their pleasure and enjoyment while in the city. I should not be surprised if an invitation would be extended to them to make an excursion trip down the Alabama River, for which purpose, it is intimated, one or two beautiful steamers have been engaged.

To-day the temperature s several degrees above what it was yesterday. It would be considered a warm day in New-York in the latter part of June. I hope the heat will not increase much more before I leave here, for, I assure you, it is already sufficiently warm to suit me. The thoughts of "Yellow Jack" make me shudder; but I shall have taken leg bail long before the appropriate season for the visit of that redoubtable personage shall have set in. Alligators thrive amazingly in this region, and from that you may learn its adaptation as the residence of a raw Northern recruit. The sooner I get away the better, I imagine; but first for the Convention.

There are three daily papers published in this city, all of which combined do not contain one column of editorial each morning. I am told they say it is too warm—they can't write. There is evidently a great lack of energy and enterprise in their conduct.

The arrivals up to yesterday evening were so few as to lead me to suppose that the Convention which is to commence would stop far below the standard of former assemblages of this character in point of numbers at least. To-day, however, the prospects of a large attendance seem far better; and, I doubt not, from the numbers now present, the attendance will equal if not exceed that at any former Convention. It will certainly have the advantage in the high intellectual character of the element which will compose it, judging by the class of men already on the spot. It will undoubtedly combine a sufficient amount of talent to give to these assemblages a practical character, and to test their efficiency. If anything is attainable through such an instrumentality enough of statesmanship and wisdom will now be available to bring its consummation within view, if not to accomplish it forthwith. But no; it will result like all former Conventions, in speeches and resolutions.

The train last evening and this morning brought some distinguished individuals, among whom I notice A. P. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, son of the illustrious JOHN C. CALHOUN; the Hon. WM. B. PRESTON, of Virginia; Judge JONES, of Georgia; Major DAVID HUBBARD, of Alabama, and a host of others of less note. Each has his particular scheme to forward—Judge JONES his direct-taxation project; Mr. PRESTON his transatlantic steamship enterprise; Major HUBBARD his "Planters' Union" scheme; Mr. SPRATT, of Charleston, S. C., his grand African Slave-trade revival scheme, and so on down to the newspaper canvassers, who, it would appear, are no less zealous in the promotion of their little plans. The latter ply their vocations outside of the Convention, trusting altogether to the reputation which, by ultraists and disunionists, they succeeded in building. Even here, they seek to out-Herod each other in their professions of ultraism, as the best avenue to the pockets of the enthusiastic Southerners.

Gen. WM. WALKER, of Nicaragua notoriety, is expected here this evening by the river boat from Mobile. Here is a new fillibustering element in the Convention; and we shall, doubtless, have this now defunct feature reinvigorated again into life through this powerful agency. They are all fillibusters here; and rest assured that the principle, if engrafted into the ordinary purposes and aims of this assemblage, will find full favor. The ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty knocks this scheme in the head, so far as regards Central America. But there is Mexico; and it may be that, in the present distracted state of affairs there, which offers such bright hopes for a fillibustering enterprise, some move may be made in that direction. It might be deemed injudicious to act publicly in the matter, and hence the probability, if such a purpose is really entertained, of carrying on the negotiations *sub rosa*.

I have heard it stated here that the New-Orleans *Delta* is on its last legs, yielding, no doubt, to the sad reverses in the grand fillibustering schemes of which it was the organ.

"Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Gill fell tumbling after."

Sad fate, after all its efforts in behalf of the glorious cause of WALKER and Nicaragua. Perhaps a revival of the scheme in reference to Mexico would avert the impending crash by again reinstating it in its old vocation. There is need of haste to save the patient, if the accounts of its sickly condition be true.

DE BOW is expected here, but he seems to have a zealous eye to number one, for, as I understand, he has sent in advance books of subscription to the *Review*, which are deposited at the several hotels, with an accompanying document setting forth its merits and soliciting alms. I am informed that he has not received, so far, a sufficiency to pay the freight on the subscription books. Sad prospect. It is a galling reflection in view of the fact, that the "Southern Commercial Convention Scheme" had its origin with him, and in its creation he had, no doubt, due regard to the increase of the *Review's* subscription list, and the enlargement of its usefulness. But, with the decline of this grand convention scheme, comes a blight upon the personal phase of the enterprise. This is a hard world to live in.

You, doubtless, remember the introduction recently by Mr. FLORENCE, in Congress, of a new transatlantic steamship scheme, which contemplates the construction of a line of six iron steamers to run between the several large cities on our Atlantic seaboard, including New-Orleans, and various points in Europe. As I am informed, Mr. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, of Wall-street, New-York, is interested in this enterprise, if not the originator of it. So far as I can ascertain it meets with decided favor here, and is regarded as the only feasible scheme of that sort hitherto devised. I should not be surprised if an expression of opinion favorable to it would be offered by the Convention. I am not aware whether any individual has the matter in charge, but, if presented, I have no doubt, from the approbation which it seems to meet, it would be warmly supported. If its originators conceived an expression of opinion by this Convention of any importance, they should have made an effort to have it brought before them. Not a word about DUDLEY MANN'S scheme. That seems to be gone completely by the board.

Yesterday was hot; to-day is hotter; to-morrow will be hottest. My thermometer knows no higher degree, and it has already nearly attained that. Prespiration flows profusely while I write. With the same ratio of exusion for a week hence, I shall be nowhere. I will leave in an hour after the close of the Convention if I can secure the facility. It will be awful by that time, judging by the state of the weather now.

A gambler was shot here last night by another member of that profession. Both got into an affray, and the shooting followed. The man who was shot cannot possibly survive.

The hotel accommodation here is large enough for any emergency, and there is no reason to apprehend any inconvenience on that score during the session of the Convention.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, May 13.

The Convention was in session last evening until 11 P. M.

Messrs. HILLIARD, HARPER and HUBBARD, of Alabama, and Mr. HUNTER, of Georgia, spoke against the reopening of the Slave-trade.

In the session to-day Mr. PRESTON, of Virginia, spoke against the reopening of the trade, and Mr. YANCEY in favor of it.

Mr. SPRATT speaks to-night in support of his resolution.

A strong disunion sentiment pervades the Convention.

THE BUSTEED AND CARR LIBEL CASE.

SECOND DAY.

Testimony of James Gordon Bennett of the Herald; Hr. Hall, of the Commercial Advertiser; Mr. James Brooks, of the Express; Mr. Henderson, of the Evening Post; and of Messrs. Carroll and Purser—Interesting Statements and Assertions concerning Newspaper Circulation.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

This trial was resumed yesterday morning. The Court-room was even more crowded than on the previous day. Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, was the first witness. He appeared a little nervous on taking the oath, but on the whole, gave his evidence in a composed manner. He was examined by Mr. John Graham:

James Gordon Bennett, was called and sworn:

Examined by Mr. Graham—Q.—What is your business? A.—Publisher of a newspaper.

Q.—Of what newspaper? A.—Of the *Herald*.

Q.—How long have you been the publisher of that newspaper? A.—Over twenty years.

Q.—Do you know Thos. N. Carr? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Nearly twenty years.

Q.—Nearly twenty years? A.—I think so.

Q.—Have you the file of your paper in Court since the commencement of this year? I believe you were directed by the subpœna to produce the file of the paper. A.—I believe there is one; I have not got it now. [File of paper produced.]

Q.—Is that the file of your paper containing the file for the month of February last? A.—Yes, Sir, I believe it is [examining;] yes, February is there.

Q.—Refer to the paper issued from your office on the 23d of February last? A.—[Examining]—I have it here.

Q.—Do you find a communication, Sir, over the name of Thos. N. Carr in that paper? A.—Yes, Sir, I have it here; do you mean the original manuscript? [producing it.]

Q.—No, Sir, the communication in the paper first? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who is the author of the communication? A.—It was handed to me by Mr. Carr.

Q.—It was handed to you by Mr. Carr, the defendant, now in Court? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you the communication which he handed to you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you produce it? A.—Here it is; [producing it.]

Q.—Do you know in whose handwriting it is? A.—That is in Mr. Carr's handwriting.

Q.—In whose handwriting are the words "to the editor of the *Herald*," at the commencement of it? A.—It was put in by some one in the office, I hardly know who; I do not recollect who put it in.

Q.—Did you see those words put in yourself? A.—I did not.

Q.—For what purpose did Mr. Carr give you that communication?

Mr. Whiting—I object to that mode of putting the question. What did Mr. Carr say, and, if so, what, at the time of handing it? That is proper.

Mr. Graham—It certainly is competent for me to ask him the object of Carr's handing him the communication. We do not want to go into the details of the conversation that occurred between them.

The Court—He can only know the object from the conversation that transpired at the time. You had better take the legal course. Let him state the conversation that occurred at the time he handed him the paper.

Mr. Graham—Do you think, Sir, that the whole of the conversation is admissible?

The Court—Yes, I think that the whole of the conversation, in order to find out the motives of Mr. Carr, ought to be stated by the witness. You cannot get at the motive in any other way except by the conversation that took place between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Carr. [Mr. Graham excepted.]

Q.—At the time he handed you that, what did he state to you in relation to it? A.—I do not remember particularly the precise conversation; I had refused the publication of some previous articles from him, and I asked him if there was anything libelous in that, and he said "No, but I had better read it over;" well, he said that generally it showed how the public treasury was robbed in this City, and how the taxes were increased so much; it was one of the modes he said by which the public treasury was robbed; that was the principal motive he seemed to have in offering it to me; I read it over, and I did not see that it was libelous; it stated a fact of which he, as a public officer, was cognizant; he was a public officer with Mr. Busteed, and I thought, as an investigation was going on to find out how the money of the City went, that it would be as well to have as much information on the subject as possible; we are dreadfully plundered in this City.

Q.—No matter as to your comments. We are plundered as a City no doubt, and so are individuals. I am here to take care that individuals are not plundered. Let bodies take care of themselves. Did you read this over entirely? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was it before it appeared in the paper? A.—I think it appeared the next day, or the day after, but I am not very sure as to that point.

Q.—Is Mr. Carr in your employ? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Does he receive any stipend or emoluments from your paper? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Did he receive anything for writing this? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever receive anything for the publication of this libel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever been promised anything for its publication? A.—No.

B.—Do you look to anyone now for compensation for publishing it.

Witness [laughing]—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you contributed anything towards the expenses of this defence? A.—No.

Q.—Did you suggest the counsel to be employed for the defence? A.—No.

Mr. Whiting—I do not see what this has to do with this case.

Mr. Graham—Have you been consulted by Mr. Carr in relation to the employment of counsel for this defence? A.—No; not at all.

Q.—Have you entered into any agreement making yourself responsible for any of the expenses of the defence. A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q.—Either in writing or verbally? A.—No.

Q.—Directly or indirectly? A.—No.

Q.—How many copies of this publication were circulated? A.—The same number that is published every day.

Q.—About how many would that be? A.—I do not remember the precise number.

Q.—Well, as near as you can give it? A.—Our average circulation is between 60,000 and 70,000.

Q.—Then you mean to say that about 60,000 or 70,000 was the number of publications in which this libel was circulated? A.—It might be more or less.

Q.—What figure would you be willing to give us as the lowest? A.—I suppose about 58,000. Sometimes it goes over that.

Q.—Your paper circulates through every State in the Union? A.—I believe it does

Q.—And every part of every State? A.—Well, I do not know as to that. I have not looked over my subscriptions for some time. I do not know without looking over the subscription books.

Q.—It has a general circulation all over the Union? A.—Yes.

Q.—It circulates also in foreign countries? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you demand any indemnify for a publication like this? A.—No.

Q.—At the time you received this publication were you friendly or unfriendly to Mr. Busteed? A.—I was neither one nor the other; have never had much intercourse or connection with Mr. Busteed.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you were not unfriendly to him? A.—I was not unfriendly to him.

Mr. Whiting—Is it not enough to try this libel case, if there is any libel about it, which I say there is not?

Mr. Bennett—I supported his election.

Mr. Graham—We say that there were two motives for this publication, and we shall argue them, no matter how this witness shall swear: in the first place Mr. Busteed did not advertise in Bennett's paper, and, secondly, he did not bestow on Carr the position of Commissioner of Assessments and Awards. They were both malicious to Mr. Busteed. The previous course of the paper will prove that Bennett entertained the bitterest and blackest malice towards him, (Mr. Busteed.) Although Bennett occupies the relation of a witness for the prosecution, still we charge him with being a conspirator in relation to this crime. We are determined to show to the Jury that this was the result of mutual malice on the part of these two towards Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Whiting—Now the character of this prosecution, from the manner in which it has been conducted thus far, is one of the most extraordinary that has ever occurred in a court of justice. I say that it is unheard of, that the counsel for the prosecution should come into a court of justice to try a simple case of libel, and in the opening of his case claim that the Court were to sit here merely for the purpose of preserving the public peace, that they had nothing to do but to admit and reject evidence, that the Jury were the exclusive judges of the law and the fact, to do just as they pleased, and then upon the introduction of his own witness attempt to prove that this publication was malicious on the part of Mr. Carr. I will prove by documentary evidence that the allegation that Carr published this libel because Busteed did not appoint him on the commission to be utterly untrue. No such application was ever made by Mr. Carr, and he would have refused it had it been offered to him. Counsel to go beyond the legitimate line of proving the original manuscript by the person to whom it was delivered, that a request was given at the time for its publication, or that it was admitted with a view to impeach his own witness, is carrying things beyond endurance. If Mr. Busteed has a claim against Mr. Bennett—as he has—for the publication of this libel in his paper, he may indict him, or commence a civil suit, and thus have an opportunity of either recovering damages against him or of convicting him. But can he bring him into Court, put him upon the stand in this indirect way, and charge him with being a conspirator with Mr. Carr? I say no. Has such a thing ever been attempted before any Court of justice? I submit not.

The learned counsel then contended that there had been no libel committed, as he would hereafter show by the paper itself. The statement that the learned counsel had made in relation to a conspiracy existing between Messrs. Carr and Bennett to injure Mr. Busteed, ought not to be indulged in here, for not the slightest proof had been adduced to warrant it. The only question was, was this a libel on the face of it.

Mr. Graham—The remarks of the counsel are such as could have been expected from one who is managing a case entirely without a defence. They are utterly foreign to the point presented by me to the Court, in insisting on my right for this evidence on the part of the prosecution. This case has progressed but a little way, but at every stage my opponent has endeavored to do as he did at the last term of the Court, for the purpose of prejudicing the community, and the Jury, and to turn this into a private prosecution, and he is continually harping upon the fact that this prosecution is got up—because that is virtually the drift of his remarks to the Court—for the purpose of vindicating the character of this prosecutor before the community. Now, I had the honor to read to this Court and Jury, in my opening, from a work of high authority in relation to the moving principle of a prosecution of this kind. It does not regard the private feelings of parties at all, nor is it intended to redress their particular grievances. The sole object of the prosecution is to preserve the public peace, and to prevent the feelings of members of society from being outraged by the publication of deformations such as those contained in this indictment. Your honor will perceive that, with reference to this witness, his direct examination has been held within the strictest bounds, and I am forced into the question which I have propounded to the witness, and which is now the subject of discussion before the Court. I proposed to exclude all conversations that took place between this witness and the defendant at the time that this communication was handed to the witness for the purpose of publication, the Counsel for the defence insisting upon that conversation, because it qualified the motive. If they have extracted evidence from their own declarations to one another of the purity of the intention of both of them, one in writing, and the other in publishing this libel, have not I the right to know from this witness what his relations to the prosecutor were? Cannot I show that he entertained malicious and vindictive feelings to Mr. Busteed? And, further, if I can show that the defendant was malicious to Mr. Busteed, will it not enable the Jury to judge how much candor existed in the remarks that passed between them at the time these communications were handed in for the purpose of publication?

It is true, your Honor, that this is a witness for the prosecution. He is not, however, in fact a witness for the prosecution; for it is evident that if he has any sympathy, it is with the defence. He can have no sympathy with the prosecution, otherwise he would not have lent himself to the circulation of such deformation in reference to the individual who occupies so prominent a position in society. Every circumstance shows that this is a proper question. I do not propose to address to the Court such an inflammatory harangue as has been delivered by the Counsel for the defendant. But this I will say: he has a singular way of dodging legal points when presented, and endeavoring to go off into an address that may prey upon, or excite the prejudices, as he supposes, of the Jury, or the community, or of other persons, although probably he may be mistaken in the result that his remarks may produce. If your Honor will loook at the circumstances which now surround this question at the time it is put to the witness, you will say that I have a right to unravel his motives, and all through the motives of the defendant in writing this communication. This witness, Bennett, has already stated to this Court that this lengthy communication was read by him, and in it he saw no libel. With what kind of eyes does he see? [Loud laughter.] If there were no libel in this paper, with what kind of eyes does he see? [Renewed laughter.] Did he assume it to be true because Carr said so? Did he assume that there was a good motive on the part of Carr in writing this communication simply because Carr said so? Did he assume that the end of Mr. Carr was just, because he (Carr) declared that his end was just? If he relied so blindly upon Mr. Carr, as he says, it is evident that the two were conspiring together, although they were not giving the real name to the transaction in the conversation,—for the purpose of accomplishing the ruin and destruction of the prosecutor.

Now, there is another circumstance of great importance which is this: If your Honor should have a variance with me, and should write a communication that would take up an entire column, and nearly two-thirds of another, and send it to this man Bennett, would he have inserted it in the columns of his foul and degraded journal gratuitously? Do you suppose, your Honor, that he would lend his paper to minister to your malice as against me unless he was also malicious towards the person in respect to whom he desired to make use of his paper? I propose to show that this witness was unfriendly to Mr. Busteed, and if it is necessary at a subsequent stage of this case, I will prove that this witness, Bennett, with tears in his eyes, begged the forgiveness, almost on bended knees, of the prosecutor in this case, and acknowledged that the whole course of his paper in reference to Mr. Busteed had been utterly false—yes, maliciously false. That is a fact that I can prove by this witness himself, if he will for once speak the truth, and confess to it. If he dares to deny it, I am able to attest the fact by the production of two witnesses of spotless character, to the satisfaction of this Court and Jury. After he had lulled the difficulty which he supposed might draw him into trouble in consequence of his first attack, what do we find him doing? Why, leaguing with this man Carr, who in himself is harmless. If he (Carr) would but employ his *own* tongue, it is beneath the notice of this prosecution to call him to account for anything *he* might say. If he would employ his own pen, and circulate his libels, so far as his humble means would permit him, we should not condescend to notice his productions; but when he induces the head of the *Herald* to lend himself as a kind of servant to him for the purposes of effecting the diabolical malice flowing from his per—a journal boasting a circulation of 58,000 copies daily, varying between that number and 70,000,—then the peace of the community requires that a prosecution of this kind should go on, and that, instead of being frowned down by the Court, it should be sustained for the great purposes of the public good.

If, Sir, this prosecution should fail upon any improper ground, I can assure your Honor that this will be the last occasion, at all events in reference to this prosecution, in which the law will be appealed to for the purpose of restraining the passions of this defendant, and some other course may be resorted to more congenial to the feelings of the individual whose character, reputation, and honor have been thus ruthlessly, and unjustifiably attacked.

The Court excluded the question, to which ruling an exception was taken by the counsel for the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—Q. Are you acquainted with a newspaper called the *Day Book?* A.—Yes, I see it occasionally.

[Objected to. Objection overruled and exception taken.]

Q.—Where is it published? A.—I do not know, but somewhere in the City; in Nassau-street, or somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q.—Are you acquainted with its circulation? A.—Only from common rumor.

Q.—Do you exchange with it? A.—I do not know.

[Objected to. Objection sustained and exception taken.]

Q.—How often do you see it? A.—Generally every day; some of my boys buy it for me and send it to my rooms.

Q.—Do you know where it can be purchased? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know a paper called the *Daily News?* A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know the extent of its circulation? A.—Only in the same way—by rumor.

Q.—Is there another paper called the *Daily Day Book*, or is that the same paper? A.—They are issued probably from the same office, but I do not know.

Q.—Now as to the *Evening Mirror?* A.—That is out of existence, altogether stopped.

Q.—When did it go out of existence? A.—Some months ago.

Q.—About what extent was its circulation? A. A.—It was generally reputed to be a few hundred; it died for want of circulation.

The Court—I rule that out. There is no matter about that.

Mr. Whiting—Then note our exception.

Witness—I do not know whether it had a large circulation, from my own knowledge, but only by repute.

(Question repeated.)

The Court—He says he has no knowledge except from repute. I overrule the question.

Mr. Whiting—The same questions in respect to the *Evening Post* and the *Express* may be considered as having been put in and overruled.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Whiting—Q.—Have you ever learned from the editors or conductors of either of these papers the amount of their circulation?

Mr. Graham objected to the question, but subsequently withdrew it, if there were added to the interrogatory the words, "from conversations with such editors or conductors?"

Mr. Whiting consented to the alteration.

Witness—I have never learned anything from them.

Thomas Carroll, re-examined by Mr. Graham—I am Street Clerk in the Office of the Corporation Counsel; my duty is to take charge of the opening and widening of streets, and to take charge of the organization of Committees; I had no familiarity with the business before I assumed that place in Mr. Busteed's office; some proceedings have occurred relative to opening Fifty-ninth-street; they were instituted in the time of Mr. Shepard in August, 1856; the proceeding was to open Fifty-ninth street from the First-avenue to the East River, and from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue; there were 310 lots affected by the opening, 54 damaged, and 256 benefit lots, the advertisement of notices of opening were inserted in the *New-York Times*, *Courier*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Journal of Commerce* and *Daily News*; the notices, by affixing, were given on paste-board backs to prevent their being injured by rain; the names of the Commissioners for opening of Fifty-ninth-street are Thomas N. Carr, James C. Rutherford and Asa Bogart; Mr. Carr was nominated by Mr. Busteed at the request of Fernando Wood; the sixty days' notice of presentment to Court for confirmation were inserted in the *Express*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Evening Post* and *Day Book*; the ten day notices to the taxpayers, and fourteen-days' notices of the taxation were were inserted in the same papers, with the addition of the *Daily News*; by the regulation of Mr. Busteed's office he touches no money; that has been the regulation since the Central Park was opened, in 1855; Mr. Carr did not make any affidavit regarding the costs of his two hundred and five attendances on the Commissioners; the rule is that affidavits shall be made; I do not know why Mr. Carr did not make an affidavit; the Comptroller paid the money to Mr. Carr; there was a bill for the estimated expenses of the Office of Corporation Counsel, such as copying, printing, posting and advertising, sent in to the Comptroller; that was the only bill; all these expenses were taxed in the bill of Expenses, according to law, upon affidavit; I was at the Police Office on the day when Mr. Carr was brought in under arrest; I saw the affidavit of Mr. Busteed against him; he stated he was the author of the article complained of in the *Herald*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—The Judge told Mr. Carr he was charged with a libel on Mr. Busteed; he said he wrote the article, but did not intend it should be any reflection on the character of Mr. Busteed; he said that a bill had come from the Corporation Counsel's office to the Commission for services rendered by the Corporation Counsel to the amount of $1,112 12½; I produce a copy of the bill thus sent in; I do not know where the bill itself is.

To Mr. Graham—In the converation at the police office, Mr. Carr said that he had the bill that was presented to the Commission, and at a proper time he would show it,

Mr. Whiting desired Mr. Carr to take the stand to prove the loss of the original bill. Mr. Graham objected. The Court allowed Mr. Carr to be sworn.

Thomas N. Carr, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am defendant in this prosecution; I have searched for the original bill which Mr. Carroll spoke of; I could not find it; I made diligent search for it, and do not know what has become of it.

Mr. Carroll's examination resumed by Mr. Graham—There was an examination in the police office about a week or ten days after Mr. Carr's arrest; I did not see him exhibit any paper on the day of the examination.

To Mr. Whiting—The bill sent in to the Commission had not the words, "To Richard Busteed, Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, for services rendered." I sent in the bill, with this wording: "For the expenses occurred in the offices, for printing, copying, posting and advertising;" I did not even put in the usual form of a bill; I do not know whether I lumped all the above expenses together; it did not go in "To Richard Busteed;" there are seven clerks and two boys in the office of the Corporation Counsel; Mr. Busteed's salary is $10,000 altogether, and has $8,000 extra allowed for the clerk hire of his office; he has also as much private business as he can get; I do not know what his business is; he devotes to the public business all that is not employed in his private business; a large portion of his time is devoted to his private business; some of the copying is done out of the office, as we have not force inside to do it all; of the $1,112 in the bill sent in to the commission, $347 was for outside copying; [original book of minutes of the commission was here produced;] I cannot state when that bill of mine was rendered; it bears date Feb. 24, 1857; the minute-book will show when it was rendered; I do not know whether it was after March 21; on that day I do not know that I had answered the request for the items; I do not know that any request was made, but I did furnish it; all that Mr. Shepard had done in the business of opening Fifty-ninth-street was to advertise for Commissioners; I do not know whether Mr. Carr ever applied to be appointed on any commission.

To Mr. Graham—When I rendered the estimate, the advertisements of the sixty days' notices had not been inserted in the newspapers; Mr. Busteed did not see the estimate which I furnished to the Commission; it is one of my duties as Street clerk to furnish it.

John B. Hall, examined by Mr. Graham—I am publisher of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*; it has been about sixty years in existence; we are in the habit of publishing legal advertisements from all the Courts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—I decline to state the circulation of the *Commercial Advertiser*; I think that is our private business.

Mr. Whiting insisted that the question should be answered. Mr. Graham objected. The Court directed the witness to answer. Mr. Hall still declined to answer, as he thought the business was wholly of a private nature. Mr. Graham argued that the witness should not be compelled to expose the private affairs of the office.

Mr. Whiting still insisted on an answer, but Mr. Hall refused, and said he would abide by the consequences.

Mr. Graham said that rather than have Mr. Hall annoyed, he would withdraw the testimony.

Mr. Whiting said he would not allow it.

The Court said it was in his discretion to permit the testimony to be withdrawn.

Mr. Graham then said that he did not altogether think he himself had a right to withdraw the testimony of the witness, on the ground that this was a public prosecution, and the interests of the public had to be maintained.

The Judge again told Mr. Hall that he must answer the question.

Mr. Hall said he would answer the question by saying the *Commercial Advertiser* had not a limited circulation.

Mr. Whiting then asked the number of the circulation. He declined to answer the question, whereupon Mr. Whiting said he would not ask the Court to commit him, but would leave the Jury to estimate what might or might not be

will be the immediate landing of five hundred men from the squadron of Commodore LONG now before Panama, and the occupation of the transit, unless, as there is some reason to believe, the men at Bogota wish to compel the United States to take possession of the Isthmus, in the forlorn hope that foreign powers will interfere against us, or the desperate financial condition of the republic makes them hopeless of longer keeping it together, this will have the desired effect.

Even if the Congress of Bogota should approve the convention as it stands in the original, it will not be done in time for the United States Senate to consider its provisions, as that body adjourns on the 7th June. So the question bids fair to go into another year, unless prompt measures be adopted on the part of the United States. Let Congress, before it adjourns, give the President power to seize the transit and hold it until justice has not only been done towards the sufferers and their families for the horrible butchery of the 15th April, but until we have ample security for the peaceful conduct of the Isthmenos towards our trade and travel. And, while he is about it, let him settle the tonnage-tax and postage questions. It were better not to make two bites at the cherry.

While upon the subject of the Convention, I have to communicate the fact that the State-Attorney of Panama has just formally refused to bring Gov. FABREGA and his officers to trial, in conformity with the directions of the Attorney-General GONZALES, for ordering the police to fire upon the defenceless Americans, and for his neglect to bring the robbers and private murderers on that occasion to justice. The State-Attorney says he is satisfied the Governor did all he could to protect the passengers and stop the riot! In the face of the fact that not a single one of the robbers and murderers was apprehended for trial, notwithstanding that the robbers established dépôts within a hundred yards of the city walls, from which to publicly vend the jewels, clothes and effects of the passengers, this is particularly cool, and shows by what spirit the public authorities of this place are actuated.

I notified you in my last of the arrival at this port of the United States flag-ship *Merrimac*, on the 19th. The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* arrived in three or four days after, and the light-house surveying steamer *Shubrick* reached here, in 14 days from Valparaiso, on the 27th. The United States steam-frigate *Saranac* is daily expected. So that, with the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, now in port, the United States fleet in the Bay will be quite a respectable one. The British have here the frigates *Havana* and *Magicienne*, the first to return to the coast of Mexico in her old business of smuggling out specie, and the latter on the more honorable mission to help thrash out the Chinese.

The whole of the United States fleet will be kept here for a considerable time. The vessels rendezvous at the Island of Taboga, nine miles from the city, to hold a Court-Martial, in which three officers, understood all to belong to the flag-ship, will be tried for drunkenness. One is a lieutenant, a second a lieutenant of marines, and the third an engineer. After this business is finished, there will be a survey held on the *Decatur*, when, if she is not ordered to San Francisco for repairs, Commander THATCHER will cruise on the coasts of Peru and Chili. The general health of the fleet is good. Commodore LONG is still suffering from lameness so that he can barely get across his cabin, having injured his knee-pan by a fall before leaving Boston.

The clipper ship *John Trucks* arrived on the 27th, with 1,400 tons of coal for the United States fleet.

We have had two quite exciting monetary flurries the past fortnight. Our currency on the Isthmus being about as heterogenous as our population, and American gold not entering largely into the mixture, the Railroad Company found it necessary a few months since to make a specie tariff as near as possible to that of New-York. This was not accepted by the trading community without a great deal of grumbling, but it was thought the thing was finally settled. Last week, however, the Company made another reduction on Chili and New-Granadian condors, and on Costa Rica money of about ten per cent., which capped the climax of monetary woes among us. But as no moneys have been placed below what they will realize in New-York, and the charges of the railroad having been originally based on American gold, I do not see as any one has any particular cause of complaint.

The second excitement grew out of a reduction in the salaries of most of the railroad officers, of from 10 to 25 per cent., which procedure does not at all please the gentlemen concerned. Taking all things into consideration, I think this is rather a bad move of the New-York direction. Many of these officers were engaged in building the road, and a great portion of them have been employed by it ever since its completion. Their salaries have been liberal, to be sure, but not too liberal when the work, the climate and the character of the men are taken into view. I doubt if any corporation in the world ever possessed a more honest, intelligent and faithful set of men, or who have given such general satisfaction to their employeys. It is very true men may be had for less, but when you have a set of men, like BUTTERWORTH, "who are fit to handle bullion," it is better to keep them, if possible. F. W. R.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Return of the Peruvian President to the Capital—Further Particulars of the Great Battle at Arequipa—The Elections in Chili—News from Bolivia, etc.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, May 3, 1858.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived here on the 21st, with dates from Callao and Lima to the 13th ult. From Valparaiso we have dates to the 11th, brought by the United States Surveying steamer *Shubrick*, which made the run to Panama in twelve days. From Ecuador there is nothing new.

PERU.

General CASTILLA reached Lima on the 10th, after his triumph over the revolutionists of Arequipa, headed by VIVANCO, but was not received with the enthusiasm calculated upon, from the people. In fact, the young rebel, MONTERO, the commander of the frigate *Apurimac*, was received with far greater honors. As yet, we hear nothing about reinstating the Constituent Assembly, driven out by CASTILLA's soldiers from their hall, at the point of the bayonet, or of the election of a new one. There is a good deal of discontent existing in Lima against the dictatorial Government of CASTILLA, and many are expecting a new revolution. Indeed, if CASTILLA and his Council of Ministers shall refuse to let the people go into an election for President, a revolution is inevitable. On the other hand, if an election is ordered, no doubt the Dictator will use the power of the Government and the military to influence the vote in his favor, which will also be a dangerous proceeding in such a turbulent State as Peru. On all hands, it is conceded that the rivers of blood that ran down the streets of Arequipa on the 6th and 7th of March, have had but little influence towards tranquilizing the country.

The account I sent you by the last mail in a letter dated at Arequipa, of the bloody assault of Arequipa, CAS in no way exaggerated. Of the 4,500 men which WASTILLA led to the assault, 1,700 dead had been burned on the 10th of March, and 600 had been unaccounted for, of which probably one-half were killed. Of the 1,300 wounded, more than one-half have died up to the latter part of March—so that the least number of the 4,500 killed, or who have since died from their wounds, may be set down at 2,300—leaving, say, 600 wounded, and 600 not accounted for. One writer says, that after the battle only 1,300 men answered to the oll-call, and of these a considerable number had received slight wounds. VIVANCO lost 365 killed,—of which 65 were officers,—and 390 wounded,—of which 40 were officers. VIVANCO himself is said to have received a severe contusion. A writer in the Lima *Comercio* says: "During the battle the women were flying to the temples; cries for mercy pierced the heavens. The conquerers, drunk and thirsting for spoils, attacked the houses and killed many women and old men, among the latter Don LUIS BUSTAMENTE and Dr. PEREA, and among the former, Dona ROSA CALVO. But the sack of the whole city, which appeared inevitable, was happily prevented by some of the more determined of the officers of a brutal soldiery." The same writer says that CASTILLA's conduct since the battle has been directed towards humiliating the people by a show of despotism, which has only had the effect to engender more bitter hatred against him.

CASTILLA's artillery threw into Arequipa, during 31 hours' firing, 2,400 bombs, and his men fired 2,500,000 cartridges. The city guns fired 1,800 shots, and the soldiers of VIVANCO 1,500,000 cartridges.

Nothing had been decided in the case of the two American vessels seized at the Guano Islands, for loading under Vivanco charters.

The amount of guano exported from the Chinchas in the month of March was 29,722 tons register, as follows: To England, 20,449; to France, 1,988; to Mauritius, 1,669; to the United States, 5,615.

Business had improved a little at Callao and Lima, in consequence of a larger demand for goods from the Southern ports.

BOLIVIA.

The dates are to the 4th April, when everything was quiet, and nothing worth reporting. No fear of a war with Peru was entertained.

CHILI.

Public attention, the past month, had been completely engrossed in politics, the elections for Congress and the municipalities having come off in the latter part of March, and up to the 11th of April the returns had not all come in.

In Valparaiso, where President MONTT, three years ago, carried every vote for the Presidency, the opposition to his Government triumphed by a vote of 885 against 384. A tremendous excitement existed during the days of the election, and has by no means ceased yet, although it is generally believed that all danger of collision between the parties has ceased. The Government candidates succeeded in Santiago and almost all the Province of Colchagua, in Lampa, Talca, Molina, Santa Rosa de los Andes, la Ligna and Quilliota, and lost in Colima, Melepilla, Victoria, Rancagua, Curico and San Felipe.

At the height of the canvass, a fortnight before the poll, the Government as well as the Opposition Parties in Valparaiso and Santiago had organized clubs, and held great meetings, after the style of Tammany Hall, at some of which four or five thousand persons congregated. Great good order prevailed at these meetings, until, a few days before the election, some of the Government orators were hooted in Santiago, when the Government resolved to interdict further meetings. Three days before the election, a general meeting of the Opposition was convoked in the new theatre. The Intendente had granted permission for the meeting, but the Municipality opposed it under the pretext that it would lead to disorder. When the hour arrived, some 4,000 persons had gathered around the theatre, waiting for the doors to open; but the authorities took possession of the building, and the people were obliged to retire, uttering loud threats against the Government. The result of this foolish action, was a tremendous agitation when the people came to the polls, when much disturbance and several deaths took place. The house of an Ex-Minister, DON ANTONIO VARAS was attacked, and he was obliged to escape the people's wrath through a gutter. In this tumult a policeman was killed and two others wounded.

In Valparaiso, the Free Opinion Club, which had held six meetings previous to the election, and which exercised a great influence against the Government throughout the country, was closed on its seventh meeting by a decree of the Government, which was publicly read at the corners of the street, and published in handbills. This decree ordered the closing of every club, and prohibited all political meetings, public as well as *private*.

The breaking up of the Free Opinion Club is represented as having been very imposing. One of the leaders of the opposition, DON SALUSTIO COBO, editor of an opposition paper, was peacefully seated in one of the boxes of the Victoria theatre, taking notes, when suddenly one of his political adversaries loudly denounced him as the promoter of the disturbances that were taking place. The orator was supported by cries of "Turn him out! turn him out!" when Señor COBO, thus undeservedly provoked, rose and addressed the meeting, making himself heard in the midst of the tumult, and was applauded. When he ceased speaking the confusion increased, and notwithstanding the President's bell was ringing for order, cries and threats were heard all over the theatre. Then it was that Don A. C. GALLO, one of the most popular candidates of the opposition, rose, and the tumult immediately ceased. "Let every opposition man follow me out, of the building," he exclaimed, and the house was instantly abandoned by the greater part of the people, with their candidate at their head. This little matter, which in New-York would scarcely have called for a newspaper notice, was the pretext of the Government for closing the club! If President MONTT shall endeavor to follow out this repressive policy at the Presidential election, a revolution will be the certain result.

The Intendente MIRA, who caused the editors of a Coplapo paper to be publicly whipped, was put on board the war steamer *Esmeralda* and carried to Serena, and is now being tried by the Criminal Court of Coquimbo for his barbarous conduct.

The Archbishop of Santiago has published a pastoral letter, in which he accuses the Government with having infringed the 5th article of the Constitution by permitting the erection of a Protestant Chapel in Valparaiso; but this act of intolerance has been strongly censured by almost the entire Press. The Intendente of the Province, in an official note to the Government, denies there being any public Chapel, no exterior sign being used to distinguish the building from any private one. The enlightened city of Valparaiso, the residence of so many foreigners, paid but little attention to the Bishop's fulminations,

Congress will assemble on the 1st of June, when the ground will be prepared for the Presidential election. A week after the *Shubrick* left, the elections for Municipal Bodies were to come off, when the past excitements will be repeated.

The Bolivian Government has sent a Minister to Chili, to settle the boundary question, which dispute led to the *Sportsman* difficulty.

Business was extremely dull. The failures since January amounted to 63 in Valparaiso. Goods of almost every description glutted the market. The crop has been gathered, and is abundant, particularly in wheat. Flour trules at about $5 per quintal, six months' credit. Bar copper sold at $19 50 to $19 75. Silver, $10 63 per marc. Nitrate, to be delivered at Iquique, $2 75, cash. Freights, for ores, etc. to Liverpool £2. Exchange on London 44½ per dollar; on Paris, 4.70, nominal; on United States, 8 per cent. premium. Foreign Doubloons were worth $16 50 to $17 75.

CALIFORNIA NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Favorable Agricultural Prospects—Release of the Slave Archy—Proposed Emigration of the Colored Population—Sudden Departure of an Authoress and Editress—Discovery of Guano Islands—Clipper Arrivals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 20, 1858.

Hang me if I know where and how to collect the material for a letter for "your valuable paper," (2 cents being its standard value, I believe.) Mighty dry pickings hereabouts this time, sure. I can't even begin by telling you it has been a "tight steamer day," for it hasn't. On the contrary, it has been an easier one than we have had for a long time. Money is easy, and consequently we all take it easy. I collected a small amount myself, a debt of honor. I, on a certain occasion, advanced the necessary coin to have a friend transported in a wheelbarrow half-a-mile, and "ended up" three pairs of stairs, to his room, he having unaccountably lost the use of his legs at a small tea party, but was fully conscious of the obligation during the operation, for he kept exclaiming, "nev mind spence, old fel, put on two mohosses—we'll go hom ever night in coach and four themsum."

Now, when a man collects, a couple of years after the occurrence, a debt of that nature, times must be improving. The hopeful ones are even prophesying that those long-expected "good times" are actually at hand, and real-estate owners begin to prick up their ears and dream all night of fabulous offers for corner lots, which they spurn with derision, and are only brought to a realizing sense of their position by waking up and finding they were no nearer *realizing* than for the last three years. It won't do; an improvement in *real* estate is all *imaginary*; there's nothing real about it. A man might as well try to get a note discounted at a bank in Wall-street without a friend or relation among the directors, as to sell real estate at one half its cost, one reason being it cost twice too much in the first place. There are fewer vacant dwelling-houses for rent at this time, however, than for two years past; they seem to be in good demand.

The agricultural interests of California were never in such a flourishing condition. I made a little excursion into the country a few days since, and was astonished to see the improvements made during the past year. On every side the land was laid out in fields, teeming with cultivation, the hills and valleys fenced in, nice cottages, farm-houses and barns going up, and the whole country beginning to assume the appearance of an old State. Great attention is being paid to the cultivation of fruit. Thousands of acres are planted with peach, apple, pear, apricot, and even fig trees. The latter, probably with the idea that in a few years at the rate of diminution of fashionable party dresses, the foliage may be in demand. Ancient fashions come around once in seven or eight years. California is a country that will afford every man the satisfaction of sitting down under his own vine and fig tree, and to do so does not require one-fourth the labor and perseverance it does in the Eastern States to extricate a sickly crop from the tortured soil so thinly spread over the rocky foundation—as thin as boarding-house sandwiches. There's no two ways about it, California is a great country for farming. Grain, fruit and children are a sure crop, and the yield large to the acre, but not being a farmer myself, I don't think it best to go too deeply into the subject, for fear I might run aground.

The great colored case, or case of Archy, the colored "pusson," that has created so much excitement s at last ended, and he is a freeman, and a strong card in all the barber shops and colored gatherings ARCHY has now sued Mr. STOVALL, his former master, for false imprisonment. A paper is being circulated to get money enough to cover the expense of presenting ARCHY with the freedom of the city and a watering cart. I notice those who vociferated the loudest subscribe the least. ARCHY will subside and become a very common-place individual soon. I remember the fuss that was made over that Irish patriot TERENCE MCMANUS when he first came here. All the town rushed to the City Hall to see him, and shake hands and welcome him to the land of freedom. A few months after I stumbled on TERENCE down on the wharf under full headway as a potato merchant, and himself one among the many other small potatoes around him, and TERENCE never has risen much higher. Being a patriot for a living was all very well for a period, but not a good business to follow.

There is a great excitement just now among the colored population in relation to the Frazier River gold mines, where rich diggings have been recently discovered—or, at least, so said, although not satisfactorily verified. As these diggings are above the 49th parallel, the Hudson Bay Company exercise jurisdiction over it; and as there is some doubt whether we shall be allowed to work there, the colored population, knowing that all Englishmen are *sympathizers*, and, judging from past experience in Canada, have concluded to go where glory awaits them, and the steamer bound north will take a larg deputation. The fact is, all colored pursuits languish. They can't find anything to do that suits them; and, as work or starve is the word, they conclude to try the former.

California is the greatest country I ever saw for "sudden exits." An authoress and editress of a paper called the *Athenæum*, recently started here under the most auspicious (*suspicious*, some say) circumstances concluding that having *started* it, had done all that could be expected of her, and so she started herself—suddenly for Australia, leaving paper and subscribers in the lurch. MRS. CORA ANNA WEEKES, accompanied by Mr. WEEKES, arrived here with a flourish of trumpets, and issued a prospectus for a new literary weekly paper, and MRS. W., being quite pretty, went herself with the subscription list to every office and counting-room and sat herself down until she had talked those about her into subscribing. She would sit and chat with people, and win all hearts and dollars. A pair of bright eyes did wonders in the way of obtaining subscriptions, and the paper was started with a flourish. At the first dash a stunning article on literature was proved a plagiarism. The papers were down on that style of thing, and pitched in. She returned the compliment and hurled back hard names. But the pressure was too strong, and a day or two since CORA and her WEEKES took sudden departure and sailed for Australia, leaving subscribers, printers and everybody else minus. As CORA collected subscriptions in advance, she is suoposed to have pocketed a matter of fifteen hundred dollars. It appears now that Mr. WEEKES has flourished under half a dozen assumed names in various parts of the States, started sundry papers on the same basis—his favorite name was WENTWORTH, and the good people of Cincinnati and Philadelphia may remember *Ella Wentworth's Journal*. Mr. WEEKES has married some ten or fifteen young ladies, to say nothing of an equal number who were justly entitled to the same attention. BRIGHAM YOUNG is thrown completely in the shade. The history and adventures of WEEKES would fill a volume—pass him round. The inquiry now, on meeting a friend, is "Do you subscribe for the *Athenæum?*"

A discovery of guano islands in the South Pacific is a veritable fact, and bids fair to prove of vast importance. I saw a letter from the captain of a schooner who visited them, who estimates the quantity to be at least a million of tons! The discovery will prove a gold mine to those interested.

The clipper *Twilight* arrived from New-York in a hundred days—the quickest passage of the season. The captain, as usual, not satisfied with that, reports himself as having been within two days sail of the port for the last three months. It is a regular thing now for every ship to report "within 400 miles of the port for the last ten days." Who cares for that? What difference does it make to the public whether they were within ten days or ten minutes of the port, as long as they didn't come in? A voyage is not finished until they *do* get in. They expect in these days to deduct head winds, calms, days that the captain is cross or the cook sick, and Sundays, and figure up only the time they were going ten knots. An old salt of the olden time considered all such items as the chances of the voyage, and counted the time honestly, but now, in reports of ships' passages, they leave off the commencement, curtail the end, and take a big slice out of the middle. Honesty and truth appear to have gone out of town on a spree.

If I was not so sleepy I would hold forth to a greater length, but as I had nothing to begin with, and nothing to end with, and nothing to say, and having said it, I will close by promising, as I have a thousand times before, to do better, and as I never did, the chances are that I won't depart at this late day from established rules. There was nothing to write about, and it has been clearly demonstrated that you cannot manufacture a satisfactory musical instrument out of the ornamental appendage and terminating terminus of a swinivorous animal, and, as my friend Dow remarks, so mote it be. PODGERS.

Progress of the United States Survey of the Colorado.

The following interesting extract of a letter from a gentleman engaged in Lieut. IVES' survey of the Colorado River, has been received in San Francisco. It shows the satisfactory progress of the exploring expedition:

COLORADO RIVER, Lat. 35° 45', Sunday, March 14, 1858.

You will want to know something about our expedition. Briefly, then, the main object of the expedition is already accomplished, and the economical survey of the Colorado, *i. e.* so far as relates to its navigability, is thoroughly and very perfectly done.

Although considerably retarded by the low stage of water which has prevailed ever since leaving Fort Yuma, Lieut. IVES has carried a minute hydrographic survey from the mouth of the Colorado to the mouth of the Rio Virgen, where the road to Salt Lake City approaches nearest the river. We are now descending the river to meet the mule train, and to commence the survey of the upper Colorado, Virgen, etc., with the land party.

Our explorations have demonstrated the fact of the navigability of the Colorado to the mouth of the Virgen, a point far above that ever reached by any other exploring party—and the much-talked-of and much-dreaded "Big Canion" has been passed through in safety. Although the navigation of the river became more difficult as we approached within 60 or 70 miles of the mouth of the Virgen, we encountered no insurmountable obstacles even at this unprecedentedly low stage of the water, and there is now no question that with the quantity of water which flows in its channel during most of the year, and with steamers adapted to its navigation, the Colorado will afford the most feasible route for transportation of men and supplies to the region around Salt Lake.

We found the Mohaves favorably disposed towards the Americans, and by kind treatment, and a judicious distribution of presents, Lieut. IVES was able to secure their active and cheerful coöperation in the accomplishment of his duty. You can imagine that to them the steamer was a source of much wonder and amusement.

We hope to finish our land survey within three months, and I hope to spend July 4th with you in San Francisco. Till then, farewell.

News from Oregon.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—DIVISION IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS—PREVALENCE OF SMALL POX.

The Oregon Republican State Convention met at Salem on the 2d of April, and nominated the following State ticket;

For Governor—JOHN DENNY.
For Representative in Congress—J. R. MCBRIDE.
For Secretary of State—LEANDER HOLMES.
For State Printer—D. W. CRAIG.
For State Treasurer—E. E. APPLEGATE.

Portland held its annual municipal election on the 5th of April. The Anti-Salem faction of the Democratic Party carried the day.

The organs of the Salem and Anti-Salem factions are very bitter against each other; but as no important principles separate the two factions, they will probably unite again at no distant day.

The news from the mines near Fort Colville is very favorable.

The small-pox is said to be raging among the Flatheads and Nez Perces Indians, hundreds of each tribe having died of it.

A great excitement prevails about the mines on Thompson's River, a branch of Frazer's River, in British America.

Important from the British Possessions.

LARGE DISCOVERIES OF GOLD—GREAT RUSH TO THE NEW DIGGINGS.

We are in receipt of papers from Steilacoom and Olympia, W. T., up to 9th April. They contain some interesting news regarding the gold discoveries on Frazer and Thompson Rivers, in the British Possessions. The first news of the richness and extent of the diggings appears to be confirmed. Population continues to flock up Frazer River from all quarters. Desertions from Fort Steilacoom, on the Sound, have been frequent of late. Some of the deserters have been captured, and detachments of soldiers were in pursuit of the others. The mill hands were daily leaving Teekalet, although their places were being filled by new men arriving from San Francisco, who, apparently, could not make up their minds, or had not the means, to proceed further on to the mines. There is a feverish state of excitement existing around the Sound, which bodes no good to steady ordinary industry. Extravagant reports, remarks the *Pioneer and Democrat*, (Olympia, W. T.,) of 9th April are being circulated concerning the richness of the diggings—that parties are making $8, $10, $15, $20 and $50 per day each, and it is confidently asserted, as a belief founded upon prospecting and extensive personal examination, that the gold-bearing region extends throughout a large extent of country in both the British and American possessions, from Frazer's River to Fort Colville.

The same jornal adds:

"Colonel ED. C. FITZHUGH, of Bellingham Bay, was here a few days since, who informs us that he had recently visited Victoria, Vancouver Island, at which place he was informed by Mr. JAMES YATES, merchant there, that the Hudson's Bay Company had, within a few months, traded from the Indians, some one hundred and ten pounds of course gold dust, of their own procuring from surface washing, with their own crude appliances. This statement, we understand, is fully confirmed by officers of the Hudson Bay Company, which leaves no doubt as to its truth. All the hands that Col. FITZHUGH had in his employ, in his coal mine, except three, had left for the gold region. His engineer, topman and one other hand could not, under any circumstances, be induced to desert him, but they, alone, can do but little, if anything, in the way of getting out coal. Colonel FITZHUGH says that the proprietors and agents of the steam lumbering establishments northward, on the waters of the Sound, find it exceeding difficult to meet their contracts in furnishing cargoes of lumber, &c., and their embarrassment. In this respect, is increasing daily as parties of their operatives are constantly leaving for Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers, in company with many permanent citizens of King, Island, Kitsap, Jefferson, Whatcom and Claim counties.

The steamer *Constitution*, on her way to San Francisco, landed at Port Townsend fifteen persons, from different way ports, bound for the gold mines. During the present week, fifteen soldiers deserted from the garrison at Fort Steilacoom, with the same destination in view. It appears that desertions have likewise occurred from Major RAINE's command at Port Townsend, and at Fort Bellingham, and it is thought that a 'stampede' will soon take place among the employés of the Northern Boundary Commission."

The *Pioneer and Democrat* publishes some extracts from a letter received by Surveyor-General TILTON from his brother, Mr. HANSON TILTON, dated Fort Langley, (some forty miles up Frazer River,) March 23. The writer was then *en route* for the diggings, with goods, provisions and mining tools. He says:

"We arrived here yesterday, and were eight days in coming from Bellingham Bay, five of which were spent in finding the mouth of Frazer River. We bought a schooner of two tons burden at Bellingham Bay, but can proceed no further up the river with it than this place, and will start for Fort Hope in two or three days with canoes. There is quite an excitement here about the mines, and there is said to be from 150 to 200 miners at work in them. They are all at work at present on Frazer River. The Indians are working on Thompson River. I have seen $800, which three men said they procured by ten days' labor.

I would advise persons coming to these mines to come in canoes, and buy their provisions at Fort Langley. They can purchase them here much cheaper than they can bring them up themselves in large boats, as they can get no further up in large boats than this place, and canoes are very scarce here.

It is 150 or 200 miles from Bellingham Bay to the mines. It is 40 miles from Bellingham Bay to Semiamoo; 20 to the mouth of Frazer River; 40 to Fort Langley; 50 to Fort Hope; and 40 to the mines on Frazer River."

News from the Sandwich Islands.

NEW MINISTER OF FINANCE—TREATY WITH FRANCE—DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARY SHIP FOR THE MARQUESAS—DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND—BURNING OF ONE WHALER AND WRECK OF ANOTHER.

We have news from Honolulu to March 27.

It is said that D. L. GREGG, Esq., will probably be appointed Minister of Finance as soon as Judge BELDEN, his successor to the post of United States Commissioner, shall arrive.

A new treaty with France has been signed. Its text has not been published, but its chief point is said to be that the duty on brandy is reduced from $5 to $3 per gallon. France has been long working to get this reduction, and perhaps it will now come too late, for the grape brandy of California will be a dangerous, and probably a successful, rival of the cognac.

The Missionary ship *Morning Star* has gone to the Marquesas Islands, carrying the following missionaries:

Rev. ARTEMAS BISHOP, Delegate from the Hawaii Missionary Society; Rev. JAMES BICKNELL, Missionary to Marquesas; Mr. KUAILHELANI and wife, Native Assistant Missionary to Marquesas; Mr. KAIWI and wife, Native Assistant Missionary to Marquesas; Mr. KAPOHAKU and wife, Native Assistant Missionary to Marquesas.

During the late exploring voyage of the missionary ship, *Morning Star*, under the command of Capt. S. G. MOORE, an island was discovered, which he named Anderson's Island, in honor of the Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON, senior Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Boston. Position of the island: Lat. 8° 15' N.; long, 167° 45' E.

The burning of the whale-ship *Young Hero*, of Nantucket, at Lahaina, and the wreck of the whale-ship *Winslow*, of New-Bedford, on the reef opposite Honolulu, are reported. The *Young Hero* had 300 barrels whale oil and 70 barrels sperm on board. She was nearly a new vessel of 340 tons, and had been two years in the North Pacific. This is the first instance on record of a ship having been burned at Lahaina, though two have been thus destroyed at Honolulu, and one or two unsuccessful attempts at Honolulu and Hilo. The *Young Hero* was supposed to have suffered some $8,000 damage by her collision with the French whale-ship *Napoleon III.*, alluded to elsewhere.

The wreck of the *Winslow* was sold at auction for $600. The oil on board, amounting to about 200 barrels sperm, had been previously transhipped to the *Polynesia*.

Interesting from Tahiti.

The San Francisco *Eco du Pacifique* is in receipt of the following intelligence, dated Feb. 21, from Tahiti, which we translate: This beautiful colony is the object of the deep solicitation of the new Governor, the Count DE PONGET, who has originated and accomplished many important improvements. Among other reforms he has done away with the tonnage duty, which formerly proved so great an objection to American vessels, and kept them away from the fine harbor of Papetee. Large and handsome estates of sugar-cane, coffee and cotton now adorn and enrich the island. The roads, which were formerly impracticable even for travelers on horseback, on account of the rude bridges having been swept away by the torrents, are now in fine condition, and the whole circuit of the island can be made in a carriage. Within the past nine months fifteen fine stone bridges have been constructed by the natives, and many fine stone houses have been built. The island gives evidence of the progress of civilization, refinement and wealth.

The importations for the year 1857 amounted to 1,170,580 francs, and the exports for the same period to 1,526,679 francs. These statistics are not exact, as no details were received at the custom house prior to the 16th January, 1857, and no invoices entered. By the end of 1858 all these matters will be properly regulated.

HENRY OWNER, United States Consul to Tahiti, had received his *exequatur*, as American Consul for the Society Islands. Several American whalers had visited Tahiti, but no details are given. HENRY OWNER, Esq., the American Consul, had addressed the following note to the *Messager of Tahiti*, refuting the detractions that had been designedly published against the port of Papetee:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you the accompanying document, which, I believe, you will find of service in making known to American ship-masters, and other strangers, the real resources which Tahiti is able to furnish them, both in regard to repairs and other objects.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY OWNER, U. S. Consul.

The following is the document referred to by Mr. OWNER:

"I, BAXTER DOWN, captain of the American whale ship *Bartholomew Griscold*, arrived at this port on the 11th instant, for the purpose of repairing my ship, declare that said ship was completely repaired at a more reasonable price than could have been done at any other port in the Pacific Oceanica, and without, as has been unjustly charged, the slightest delay or obstacle on the part of the authorities. The French Government, the Consul of the United States, and the merchants of Tahiti, have done everything in their power to facilitate my operations, and I advise all ship-masters wishing to repair their vessels to visit this port. BAXTER DOWNS."

The above is certified to as correct by HENRY OWNER, Esq.

Interesting from Jamaica.

MEETING AT KINGSTON TO ENCOURAGE THE IMMIGRATION OF COLORED PEOPLE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have received files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 1st inst.

An important public meeting, very well attended, was held in the Court-House, Kingston, on the 24th of April, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of promoting the emigration to Jamaica of free black and colored fugitives from the Southern States of America.

The following are among the resolutions which were adopted:

"That the present circumstances of the free black and colored inhabitants of the Southern States of America who, under recent legislation are about to be forcibly expatriated, demand the consideration and sympathy of their brethren, the inhabitants of this island, who are in the happy enjoyment of political and social equality.

That this island would be greatly benefited by the accession of a portion of their American brethren, and there is every reason to believe that, from the excellence of the climate, the rich and varied productions of the soil, the abundance of unoccupied land, and its social and political condition, (which opens to all equally every avenue to the attainment of a comfortable and respectable position in life, under free institutions, and under letters of naturalization obtained without cost, conferring equal rights and privileges of British subjects,) the exchange of country would be beneficial, and this meeting hails with pleasure the prospect of such an accession, and the life and energy which it would impart to every interest."

A deputation was then appointed to wait upon the Governor, which they did on the following Friday. The Kingston *Journal* gives the following account of he interview:

"They were most courteously received, and held a considerable discussion on the nature of the proposed measures. Mr. DALTON, from Louisiana, accompanied the deputation, and gave some valuable information; and in particular, stated his conviction that the three years' indentures, prescribed in the Immigration Act, would prove a recommendation of the measure to the colored Americans of the *Southern* States, who are now being driven from those countries by force; and he was of opinion that action on the subject might be advantageously taken at once. There were some very satisfactory statements made of the experience which had been already had in this island, of the value of the few American colored people who had found their way to our shores.

His Excellency, while he expressed himself as decidedly favorable to a measure for immigration coupled with colonization, expressed a strong opinion in favor of the limited indented service prescribed by the Immigration act; and in support of which alone the money raised under that act could be made available. He promised immediate attention to the subject. We cannot doubt that this movement is fraught with early and important results to every interest of the Island."

VERY LATE FROM UTAH.

Arrival of Col. Kane at Salt Lake—Position of the Mormons—More Threats against the Gentiles—Plans and Movements—Harangues of the Leaders, &c.

By way of California we have received news from Utah to the 6th of March. The course of BRIGHAM YOUNG is fully indorsed by the Mormons, who have held meetings in different parts of the Territory to denounce the General Government, and to declare their determination to resist. The Deseret *News* of March 3, announces the arrival of Colonel THOMAS L. KANE, who reached Salt Lake City on the 25th of February, from New-York *vid* California. The *News* says "the Colonel was as little fatigued as could have been expected from so rapidly passing in the Winter over so long and toilsome a route."

Elder JOSEPH SMITH, son of the Patriarch HIRAM, arrived Feb. 24, from his mission to the Sandwich Islands.

The *News*, apologizing for the non-publication of a criminal record, remarks on the condition of affairs in the Territory:

"We are so busily occupied in fencing, plowing, building, and other labors connected with redeeming deserts and mountains, and are so earnestly engaged in teaching and striving to practice truth in all its ramifications, that we really have not the leisure, even if we had the disposition, to study, practice and print the political and social devilitry that is blinding the world and daily undermining their power, and robbing them of every really valuable governmental institution with which they have been blessed."

The *Alta California* publishes a private letter, received in San Francisco from a priest high in authority at Salt Lake, who says:

"Our plans are all matured and laid. If they enter these valleys, which will be most difficult, we purpose *cacheing*, i. e., burying our grain, for we have abundance of it, and then we'll make a Moscow of everything that will burn. Burn up the grass, and every mortal thing that will burn, and leave behind us nothing but desolation, upon which it will be impossible for our enemies to subsist. We shall retreat to the dense cañons and places in the mountains, surrounded by natural barriers which render the interior impervious to all ingress, and which are alone accessible through narrow, and almost impassable défiles, that can be successfully guarded by a few, to the exclusion of thousands. It is impossible to introduce a large army into this Territory. They cannot bring sufficient food to last them more than one year, and if the grass is destroyed, how will their cattle subsist? *We will also destroy all the timber, and everything suitable for fuel, and when they come to the mountains and cañons for something to cook their scanty meals with, they will find Mormon mountaineers there, and perhaps a thousand and one red men to pick them off on the right hand and on the left. Enough on this subject.*"

A letter from Los Angeles to the *Alta* says:

"There is a rumor here that a hundred or two of Utah Indians have made their appearance in our valley, and have begun to steal stock. There is little doubt but they are instigated by the Mormons.

It is thought that the Mormons will stir the Indian tribes in Southern California generally, as they look upon them as their nearest enemies, and the only accessible ones in the Winter season. The Salt Lake Mail got in three or four days ago, but brought us no news. Again, not a single paper came to San Bernardino or to this place; and nothing can be learned from the mail-carrier, except that he says provisions are plenty in Zion, and that the Col. KANE who came through here in such haste about a month and a half ago, pretending to have dispatches from President BUCHANAN, had arrived at Salt Lake, and had received a passport from YOUNG to proceed on to the camp of the United States troops, but on what errand does not transpire. What was going on at the time the mail left the Lake, among the Saints, or the troops, or the Indians, we are unable to learn. It is evident that the Mormons are anxious to keep us in this vicinity in the dark in relation to their movements. What has become of the emigrants from San Bernardino scattered along the road, and what they are about, we cannot find out."

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FULMINATIONS.

Brother BRIGHAM preached a sermon on the 7th of February, on the duty of self-denial. He urged the Saints to cease caring for their property when the Lord calls them to sacrifice it. BRIGHAM observed:

"I would as soon see a man worshiping a little god made of brass or of wood as to worship his property. I have a number of such gods brought to me from the East Indies and from the islands, and I would as soon see one of my brethren worship one of those brass idols as to see him worship his property, and he would be as much justified in the sight of God. Does this congregation understand what idolatry is? The New Testament says that covetousness is idolatry, therefore a covetous people is an idolatrous people."

WHIPPING THE DEVIL FROM THE EARTH.

"Who cares for all the horses in the world? The devil says that he has claim an them, and he means to devote them to his use. I will see that all the horses, mules, gold, silver, clothing and people belonging to this Church are devoted to the kingdom of Christ. God being my helper, and I will out-general the devil and baffle him in every turn and head him in every nook and corner, and he shall be turned hither and thither as the Lord wills. *I am determined, in the name of Israel's God, to see the devil whipped from the earth* and out-generaled and fooled in all his schemes and whirled about by this Church until he is glad to leave the earth and go to his own place, and then we will see whether or no the Lord God has all things that belong to him."

ORSON PRATT SHAKING OFF THE DUST OF HIS FEET AGAINST THE GENTILES.

Elder ORSON PRATT, one of the ablest of the Mormon leaders, preached on the 24th January, his first discourse since the war movement, and announced the end of his mission to the Gentiles. He said:

"We must draw this one conclusion, that the testimony that has been borne to the gentile nations is sufficient, so far as our weak judgment can comprehend, to condemn them all, if they never hear another sound from the voices of the servants of God while they exist in the flesh. Why is it enough? Has every individual among the nations of the gentiles been preached to? I will tell you what has been done.

Thousands and tens of thousands of large congregations have been preached to in the United States and in Great Britain; thousands and thousands of the servants of God have lifted up their voices, day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, and warned the nations; and the Lord told us, more than twenty years ago, that he had sent forth his servants to warn the people, and it became those who had been warned to warn their neighbors. The Lord, more than twenty years ago, said to his servants, 'Your garments are clean from the blood of this generation.'

You recollect that the Lord has said he would try and prove us in one scale, and then he would try us in another, and see if we would be faithful in carrying out the principles of salvation.

When we were thus t

...AT CHICAGO.—...Typographical Union met in ... on the 21 inst. Robert C. Smith, of Philadel... President, and Geo. W. Smith, of ... Recording Secretary. It was resolved to ... next meeting in Boston. A communication ... from Philadelphia suggested the estab... of an asylum for aged and indigent printers. ... was taken, further than to entertain the pro... favorably, if the plan be arranged so that ... shall not be made "a comfortable nest ... A resolution was passed declaring a pres... ...ry sense of the word a printer, and recomm... ...ch persons for membership in Unions. ... National Executive Committee was appointed, ...tes. The member elected for New-York is Mr. ... ...der B. Young. Measures were taken for the ... ...on of a uniform system of withdrawal certifi... The Convention adjourned on the 7th, after ... ...days' session. ... ...ment Room would be the chair. At the din... ...a complimentary letter was read from Senator ...

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.—A career of almost unexampled prosperity has been allotted to the TIMES from the commencement of its publication. It has been conducted upon principles of honorable courtesy and politeness towards its neighbors, and we are pleased to know that its removal to its new building is owing, in a great measure, to the just and discriminating public who has responded to its meritorious claims. The TIMES is a widely-circulated paper, and discusses all questions with more than ordinary fairness and candor. The splendid building, which its proprietors have just completed, is an ornament to the City, and the printing office of the establishment is the most perfect, probably, in the United States, if not in the world.—*U. S. Hotel Directory.*

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Dryeh a'r Gwyllediydd."

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your HAIR RESTORATIVE, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DEAN & CHILD,
COTTON BROKERS,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B DEAN,
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DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)

Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Late WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious lofts in the CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and
Nos. 89 and 91 READE ST.,
Is now offering, for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
☞ All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
We have now on exhibition
The largest and most perfect assortment of
ELEGANT MANTILLAS
AND SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS
To be seen in the City.
We have reduced in price the entire balance of our unrivaled
SHAWL STOCK.
Our French Millinery Department is full of elegant novelties in
PARIS BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
As our large establishment is devoted to these three departments, the extent, style and variety in each is unequaled in the United States.
5,000 French Lace Prints and Mantillas just received.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

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FOR MOURNING DRESSES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
will open, THIS MORNING,
A superior assortment of Black Barèges, Grenadines, Crape Maretz, Tamatans, Barred Tissues, and other fashionable Mourning Dress Goods,
including the newest article
of the season,
HERNANI BAREGE.

EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS, LACES VEILS, &c.
We will open on Monday, May 10,
A full assortment of goods in this Department,
At prices far below those of any previous season.
We are also in receipt of
A full assortment of Silk Blonde Laces,
25 per cent. below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
50 dozen gentlemen's French Scollop-Border Handkerchiefs, at 50 cents each, worth $1.
5 cases Ladies' and Misses' Handkerchiefs, at $1 and $1 50 per dozen.
5 cases Hemstitched do., at $2 25, $2 50 and $3 a dozen
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH PRINTED JACONET MUSLINS.
At 2s. Per Yard.
Also, splendid Organdie Muslins, Chintz Colors,
Entire New Pattern, at 4s. Per Yard,
Purchased at late Auction Sales.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN respectfully invites
a minute and general inspection
of all his Parisian novelties
in new and elegant Mantillas,
at the opening of his new store
on Monday, May 10,
No. 415 Broadway, one door south of Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S new store
No. 415 Broadway,
is now open,
with an entirely new stock
of truly magnificent Mantillas,
Imported and manufactured
expressly for the occasion.
Observe the address,
No. 415 Broadway, Brandreth Building.

A WORD TO THE LADIES
G. BULPIN HAS REMOVED
to No. 415 Broadway,
(one door south of Canal-st.,)
with a beautiful new stock of
ELEGANT AND COSTLY MANTILLAS
will be exhibited on the occasion.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S Summer opening of
new and beautiful Mantillas,
at No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Building,
will positively take place
Monday, May 10.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
In Great Variety,
And at very Reduced Prices.
Some Lace Sets, at $6 and $8 per pair.
Worth $10 and $12.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS SILK CHINTZ QUILLE ROBES $6.
Also, Paris Bayadere Silks, 4s. per yard.
Fresh invoice, just received
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS.
Lace and Silk Mantillas.
Our usual assortment
Is now completed.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WIDE BLACK FRENCH LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Just received, and sold very cheap, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

DOUBLE-SKIRT CHINTZ BAREGE ROBES, $10,
Will be opened THIS MORNING,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Purchased at late Auction Sales,
And very cheap.

THE
EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the Trade as
A DRESS HAT,
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts, in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have new the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, basing its claims to notice—like the staterman whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the
EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY,
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
Comprises a complete assortment of Silk, Cotton, Thread and Woolen under wear for
Ladies Misses, Boys and Infants,
Manufactured expressly for the present season.
GENIN'S BAZAAR
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. CHAMBERS
HAS A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Children's Hats and Bonnets, Silk, Straw and Leghorn.
Also, Ladies' and Children's Clothing, best quality and newest styles, and French Steel Skirts, eleven hoops, superior article, for $2, by S. CHAMBERS, 297 Broadway

JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK MANUFACTURER
No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., still remains at his old location, where he has been for the last twenty years, and has on hand a good assortment of traveling and packing trunks, ladies' dress and hat boxes leather and carpet bags, of his own manufacture, and regularly imports from Paris an assortment of very fine satchels and bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use. All articles bought at this establishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, free of expense.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any work that soils the hands are invaluable. They are made various lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold at all rubber stores, and at No 36 John-st., up stairs.

$150 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S WEARING apparel wanted, to be paid for in board and tuition, at a first-class seminary, where especial advantages are given to young ladies preparing to teach and gentlemen fitting for college. For particulars, call on, or address, room No. 163 International Hotel No. 367 Broadway, New-York.

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BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.
This school is situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Ballston Spa, 15 minutes' ride from Saratoga Springs, and is under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Babcock. It is still conducted by able and experienced teachers. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance.
Terms,—$30 per session of 21 weeks. Session begins the 3d of May. For further information or circulars address the Principals at Ballston Spa, N. Y. One of the Principals may be seen at the Astor House on the 2 st. 22d and 24th of May, and will take charge of boys about to enter the Institute.
REV. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. J. S. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

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P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English School is removed from No. 128 2d av. to Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of entrance.

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COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
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A WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,
Of all that can instruct, amuse and improve home-loving hearts in old and young,
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Genuine Christianity will be its basis of action, believing that therein all the elements necessary to Freedom, Justice, Progress, Morality, and the humanizing of society, substantially exists
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AN ELEGANT GRAND DIAGONAL 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, carved legs and case, four round corners, finished back and front the same, full, brilliant tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $600, been used a few months; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

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A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte of superior tone and touch, warranted in every respect will be sold at a very great bargain at A. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNdersigned are satisfied, that LEWIS FRANK and SIGMUND FRANK have not been guilty of a conspiracy to defraud us as we first supposed, and we therefore cheerfully withdraw such charge so made by us against them, and we further certify that we exonerate LEWIS FRANK, and have full confidence in his integrity.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 12, 1858.
C. WARSHING & BROTHER.

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Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Positively the last appearance in Oratorio of
D'ANGRI and CARL FORMES.
The New-York Harmonic Society respectfully announce to the clergy, their patrons, and the public in general, that they will give,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 14, at 8, doors open at 7½,
The grand Sacred Oratorio
ELIJAH,
(Under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished clergymen of New-York and Brooklyn.)
Which will be the last performed this season.
The Solos will be sung by
Mme. D'ANGRI, Miss MILNER, Miss ANDEM, Miss COLMAN, Mrs. WESTERVELT Miss HONE (WELL,
Messrs. NASH, TUCKER, PERRING, SIMPSON,
CARL FORMES
In his great part of "Elijah."
The choruses by 300 members of the Society. The orchestra will be 100 strong.
The sale of seats for the Elijah commences this morning at the three ticket offices.
SATURDAY, May 15, at 2 P. M., close of the MUSARD'S CONCERTS.
LAST PRESENTATION MATINEE,
when every lady present will receive a copy of the Cuckoo Polka.
Farewell appearance of
D'ANGRI and CARL FORMES.
The Gotham Quadrille and comic Telegraph Potpourri, and Express Train Gallop, the Echos, and
Pour et Mouton Quadrille.
MADAME D'ANGRI
Will sing the rondo from "Cenerentola," and Balfe's "Merry Zingara."
CARL FORMES
Will sing the celebrated basso aria, "Oh, Ruddier than the cherry," from Handel's Acis and Galatea, and "Non piu Andrai," from "The Marriage of Figaro."
Mme. MADELINE GRAEVER-JOHNSON
has been expressly engaged for this occasion
A new selection of the most popular and brilliant pieces by the
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.
Admission..... Fifty cents.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 P. M.

ITALIAN OPERA—BURTON'S THEATRE.
LA GRANGE and RONCONI.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 14,
LAST APPEARANCE OF
ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
GIORGIO RONCONI,
and the
ELEVATION OF THE MASSES.
Previous to their departure for Europe on Wednesday, May 19, in Donizetti's celebrated opera of
LINDA DA CHAMOUNIX.
The principal roles will be supported by
ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Mademoiselle CAIROLI,
Madame AVOGADRO,
Signor TIBERINI,
GIORGIO RONCONI,
(his only appearance in the United States in the character of Antonio.)
Signori COLETTI, BARATINI and PAROZZI
Conductor..... Signor NICOLAO.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.
The tickets will be be on sale at Hall's Music Store and Burton's Theatre.
The price for Reserved Seats in the Dress Circle, Orchestra Stalls, Parquette and Balcony, will be $1 50.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets for the Family Circle can be obtained on the evening of performance at 50 cents.

ITALIAN OPERA.
BURTON'S THEATRE.
LA GRANGE AND RONCONI.
In consequence of the very numerous requests which have been made to them to give an extended series of Operatic representations in New-York,
Madame DE LA GRANGE and Signor RONCONI assure the public that it will be impossible for them to do so, as they positively depart for Europe on
WEDNESDAY, May 19.
They are therefore obliged to announce only one more representation,
AN OPERATIC MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, May 15,
As the last which can possibly be given by them.
NOTICE.
Seats in the Parquette, Balcony, Dress and First Circle $1
Family Circle..... 25 cents
No extra charge will be demanded for reserved seats.
Full particulars will be given on Saturday morning.

LAST APPEARANCE OF
ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
FRIDAY, May 14.

THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
GIORGIO RONCONI.
FRIDAY, May 14.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Stage Manager..... Mr. A. W. Fenno
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO
T. D. RICE,
the original representative of Negro character in America, England, Ireland and Scotland.
The following popular and favorite artists have kindly volunteered:
Messrs. CHAS. WALCOT, H. A. PERRY, C. FISHER, BARRET, BRIGGS, SEICHEL,
(By permission of W. E. Burton, Esq.)
MARK SMITH H. BLAND.
T. WEMYSS JW. M O'NEILL, the popular Irish comedian;
C. WALTERS, BUCKBEE, H. B. PHILLIPS
T. BART, T. E. MORRIS H. L. WARD, &c.
Mrs. K. BUCKLAND, Miss JOSEPHINE MANNERS,
Mrs. KATE McLEAN, Miss Ellen GRAY
Mrs. WARREN, Miss C. KNIGHT,
Miss KATE PENNOYER, favorite danseuse.
MATT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels, and ROBERTSON'S Cornet Band,
(attached to the Twelfth Regiment.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 14,
Will be presented
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Medley Dance..... Miss Kate Pennoyer
Paddy's Wedding..... Mr. W. M. O'Neil
Imitations..... Mr. J. Hart
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
ROBERTSON'S CORNET BAND.
GRAND CONCERT—PEEL'S MINSTRELS—OTELLO.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Remember, this is positively the Farewell Engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Previous to their departure for Europe.
Second night this season of
KIM KA, the Adventures of an Aeronaut.
Vantilataw by the great Gabriel.
Keying..... Antoine
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Albino..... Gabriel Ravel
Pongo, the Ape..... Marzetti
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; upper boxes, 25 cents.
Saturday afternoon at 2—Grand Juvenile Performance by the Wonderful Ravels.
Saturday evening—Jerome Ravel's Farewell Benefit.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE PRESENT SEASON, when will be presented Geo. Colman, the Younger's, beautiful comedy, in five acts, of
THE HEIR AT LAW.
Lord Duberly..... Mr. Martin
Dick Dowlas..... Sothern
Dr. Pangloss, LL. D. and A. S. S..... Jefferson
Zekiel Homespun..... Wheatleigh
Cicely Homespun..... Miss Laura Keene
Caroline Dormer..... Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce,
THE MODEL OF A WIFE.
Bonnefor..... Mr. Wheatleigh
SATURDAY EVENING, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, and FAREWELL BENEFIT of MISS LAURA KEENE.
Box Book now open.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER SPLENDID SUCCESS.
FRIDAY, May 14,
Will be presented for the second time in America,
THE FROZEN LAKE.
with the most successful comedy of the day,
AMERICANS IN PARIS;
OR
A GAME AT DOMINOES.
Mr. BLAKE..... Mr. LESTER.
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. ALLEN.
Mr. SLOAN, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING, and other prominent members of the Company in favorite parts.
TO-MORROW—Farewell Benefit of
MRS. HOEY,
on which occasion a host of eminent talent will appear in addition to the company. Particulars in small bills.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
SATURDAY—Third night of Mr. and Mrs Charles Mathews, who will appear in three comic and popular pieces.
THE HANDSOME HUSBAND, first time here. Mr. Wyndham, Mr. C. Mathews; Henry, Mr. Briggs; Mrs. Wyndham, Mrs. C. Mathews.
COOL AS A CUCUMBER—Plumper, Mr. Mathews.
THE ETON BOY—Dabster, Mr. Setchell; Captain Popham, Mr. C. Mathews; Fanny alias Tom, Mrs. C. Mathews.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Benefit of
Mr. G. J. ARNOLD
FRIDAY EVENING, May 14,
Will be acted the play, in five acts of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
To be followed by the Ballet of the
JOLLY MILLERS.
To conclude with the first act of
ROBERT MACAIRE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, 1858,
To commence with a new Irish Drama, entitled
DARBY THE BLAST.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime entitled the
SCHOOLMASTER.
After which the thrilling drama of "CATO,"
The whole to conclude with the Comedy of the
TRUMPETER'S DAUGHTER.

BARNUM'S AMERIC

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—SACRED ORATORIO—ELIJAH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—AMERICANS IN PARIS—THE FROZEN LAKE—MESMERISM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KIM KA—TIGHT ROPE—PONGO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE HEIR AT LAW—THE MODEL OF A WIFE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—ITALIAN OPERA—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX

BROADWAY THEATRE—COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO T. D. RICE.

BOWERY THEATRE—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—JOLLY MILLER'S BOARDING HOUSE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—DARBY THE BLAST — SCHOOLMASTER — TRUMPETER'S DAUGHTER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAY PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDING—WOOD'S Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....May 15
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall...May 20

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the new TIMES BUILDING, on Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street, where Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received. As we have at present only one of HOE'S TEN-CYLINDER LIGHTNING PRESSES in operation, we are obliged to put the first side of the paper to press by 10 o'clock P. M. Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Publishers, therefore, by leaving their notices at as early an hour during the evening as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall on the 4th of May, arrived at this port yesterday with the California mails of April 20 and $1,615,351 in treasure. There is not much news by this arrival. The California Legislature had resolved to adjourn on the 26th of April. A law for the better observance of the Sabbath had been passed. A resolution was under consideration, instructing California Senators to use their influence to have the Federal Government appoint American Consuls at the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and La Paz. The Assembly had passed a bill to pay $50,000 to the "law and order" troops enlisted to resist the Vigilance Committee. In the case of the slave ARCHY LEE—which has created quite an excitement in San Francisco—the United States Commissioner had rendered a decision setting the man at liberty. The agricultural reports from California are very encouraging.

Our dates from Oregon are to the 2d of April, on which day the Republican State Convention met at Salem, and nominated a State ticket. The papers from Washington Territory contain interesting news regarding the gold discoveries on Frazer and Thompson Rivers, in the British Possessions. People were flocking there from all directions, and diggers were said to be making from $8 to $50 ₱ day. The accounts appear to be well authenticated.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 27th of March. D. L. GREGG, Esq., United States Commissioner, would, it is said, be appointed Minister of Finance. The new treaty with France had been signed. Its provisions were not known, but it is supposed that they reduced the duties on French brandy. No one believes that France entertains any covert design of establishing a Protectorate over the Islands.

Our correspondence from Panama, received by the *Star of the West*, will be found interesting. The Special Committee of the New-Granadian Senate, to whom was referred the Cass-Herran treaty, had reported it with amendments: and, in finally pressing it, the Senate had further amended it to such a degree that it no longer resembles the original treaty drawn up by Gen. CASS. The only feature left in the Convention is a promise to pay whatever sum is fixed upon by arbitrators, as an indemnity to American citizens for the massacre of the 15th of April. The clause respecting the duty of New-Granada to maintain peace on the Isthmus has been stricken out; and under the treaty, as amended, we have no guarantee of security against future outrages on the inter-oceanic route. A large number of American war-ships were assembled at Panama, with reference, it is supposed, to the unsatisfactory state of our relations with New-Granada.

From Peru we learn that President CASTILLA had returned to Lima after his victory over the insurgents at Arequipa. The President was not very enthusiastically received. Our correspondent furnishes us with some further particulars of the battle at Arequipa. The accounts at first received of the great loss of life in this contest were not in the least exaggerated. The subject of most interest in Chili was the congressional election, which was pending according to our latest advices. The Government party had been defeated in Valparaiso, but were successful at Santiago and in other districts.

News from Utah to March 6, reaches us by way of California. There is no important intelligence by this arrival, other than the evidence furnished by the movements of the Mormons, that their determination to resist the Government remains fixed. BRIGHAM had made a speech, inculcating the obligation of self-denial incumbent upon the Saints, even to the length of destroying their goods and chattels, rather than submit. Meetings had been held in the Territory to sustain him in his course. ORSON PRATT, a prominent leader, had avowed his intention to relinquish all further efforts to enlighten the Gentiles, and had announced the purpose of the Mormons to descend upon Missouri, and retake the lands of which they have been deprived in that State. Colonel THOMAS L. KANE had arrived at Salt Lake from New-York *vid* California. The Saints were busy with their Spring work, and appeared confident of safety in any event.

By the arrival of the schooner *Montezuma* from Port au Platte, we learn that, on the 23d of April, that place was blockaded by a Dominican fleet. According to latest accounts, which extend to the 3d inst., a few shots had been exchanged between the fleet and the fort on shore. No great damage was done.

The Senate, yesterday, wasted the first two hours of its session in debating what to take up. At last, the Appropriation bill was successful, and was read. It contains thirty-seven pages. The Senate, after a session of seven hours, adjourned without having effected anything practical. In the House of Representatives, a motion by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, to admit two members from Minnesota, Messrs. KAVANAUGH and PHELPS, excited a warm discussion. Objection was made to their being sworn by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. After considerable debate, a proposition by Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, to refer the case to the Committee on Elections, was adopted. Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, made a report accusing R. B. HACKNEY, Door-keeper of the House, of many gross offences, and recommending his dismissal from office. The subject was postponed till Monday. A report was made from the Committee on Elections by Mr. HARRIS respecting the Ohio contested seat. Four members of the Committee are in favor of the sitting member CAMPBELL, four for VALLANDIGHAM the contestant, and one in favor of declaring the seat vacant. The report was ordered to be printed. Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, reported against the request of Utah to be admitted as a State. Territorial business was discussed, but no bill passed, and the House adjourned.

A telegraphic dispatch from Boston gives information of another case of detention of American vessels by British cruisers. The brig *Robert Wing* arrived there yesterday morning, and her Captain reported that on the 29th ult., off Inagua, a boat from a British vessel-of-war came alongside and the brig's papers were examined—previous to which a gun was fired. A ship and a schooner were in company at the time, and the latter was detained on suspicion of being a slaver. What is the meaning of this apparent concerted action on the part of the vessels of the British West India Squadron?

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, which sailed last night from Havana, which port she left on the 8th, reports continued outrages on the part of British vessels-of-war—the last being the search of all the vessels taking in cargo at Saqua-le-Grande for Europe and the United States, no flag being exempt.

Yesterday, in Philadelphia, a man named GEORGE L. GOODWIN shot a woman named LIZZIE MARSHALL, in Franklin-square, and subsequently shot himself and died in a few minutes. The woman, at last accounts, was not yet dead, but was supposed to be fatally injured. She was from Lynn, and GOODWIN, from Boston, Mass.

A man, whose name is supposed to be MICHAEL MURPHY, was run over by a freight train, on the Long Island Railroad, near Bedford, last evening, and instantly killed.

The verdict of the Court-martial in the case of Gen. TWIGGS has been made public, with the approval of the Secretary of War. He has been found guilty of insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the President, but in consideration of his distinguished services, and in accordance with the unanimous recommendation by the Court, the sentence is remitted.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution was adopted inquiring why the men who had been at work on the streets had not been paid for seven months. A report was received and referred back in relation to the Battery enlargement. It authorizes the Street Commissioner to advertise for bids for its completion, and recommends that a suit be brought against the former contractor for the amount required to complete the work. A communication was received from JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, claiming that although the Street Commissioner had removed him from the office of Collector of Assessments, he was still bound to collect all assessments, in the lists of which, by action of the Common Council, his name appeared. The communication was referred. A communication was received from the Comptroller, explaining and correcting some portions of the report of the Joint Committee on Accounts. It was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

By resolution of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company were authorized to run cars on such portions of the road as they have completed.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the proceedings were quite of a routine description. The City Inspector was censured for not cleaning the streets. It was stated that the laborers had not been paid for twelve weeks. A resolution of inquiry, directed to that gentleman, was adopted. The Board will meet again on Monday.

There was no meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, as a majority of the Commissioners had gone to Brooklyn, in pursuance of an invitation, to inspect the Brooklyn Water-works.

The preliminary examination of Mr. HENRY DWIGHT, broker, of Wall-street, and late in the employ of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, for extensive frauds on that Corporation, together with other charges of embezzlement and perjury, was commenced yesterday before the City Judge, Mr. HALL, late District-Attorney, appearing for the prosecution, and Messrs. STOUGHTON and HARRINGTON for the defence. There are six charges against Mr. DWIGHT, on each of which warrants were issued. Mr. HALL decided to try each case separately, and to commence with the charge of perjury, made on affidavit by Mr. WM. BROWN, of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS & Co. This was accordingly taken up, and one witness, Mr. JOHN BAKER, Solicitor, examined. The case was then adjourned to Wednesday next. It is a very complicated affair, and will occupy a very long time in the investigation.

The libel suit of BUSTEED *vs.* CARR was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and again adjourned until this morning. Among the witnesses examined yesterday were Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *Herald*; Mr. JOHN HALL, of the *Commercial Advertiser*; Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, and Mr. HENDERSON, of the *Evening Post*. The sparring between the counsel, Ex-Judge WHITING and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, was quite animated and exciting. Altogether there was a very lively time.

Two swill-milk venders, named respectively CONWAY and DREHER, had a quarrel yesterday in the cow-stables near Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, which, it is thought, will terminate fatally in both cases. DREHER fired a pistol at CONWAY, the ball from which entered his right eye. But notwithstanning that, CONWAY seized DREHER, knocked him down, and then beat him with a club. Both were soon afterwards taken to the Hospital in a state of insensibility, and the physicians say they have no hope of the recovery of either.

A young man named GILBERT MULVANY was enticed into the groggery No. 10 Washington-street yesterday, by ANN MALONY. After getting him inside he was made to drink some drugged liquor and then robbed of $34. The girl was arrested and locked up for examination.

The Congregational Collation last night at the new Assembly Rooms was crowded to excess, by a very pleasant party. The Collation proper was rather scant for the crowd, but the speaking was abundant and pretty fair. The Rev. Drs. BACON, CHEEVER, KENNEDY, CUYLER, HITCHCOCK, (of the Union Seminary,) and others, spoke briefly and happily. The Committee of Arrangements strove hard to keep the speakers to the results of the great revival, but the meeting being convivial and crowded, the successes of the night were in another direction. The telling hits generally concerned the Tract Society's retrogression—the current setting here in just the opposite direction from that which wheeled the Lafayette-place assemblage out of the Anniversary channel.

The Woman's Rights Convention met yesterday morning at Mozart Hall. The speeches, which were numerous, were characterized by no features of unusual interest. As an exception, may be regarded one by Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, who put to the meeting the question whether they would accept the cooperation of free-loverism, and permit the discussion of questions affecting the existing system of matrimonial relations. To this no formal answer was returned.

The members of the American Bible Society celebrated the forty-second anniversary of its organization at the Church of the Puritans, yesterday morning. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and Drs. HOPKINS, CUMMINGS, BETHUNE, BISHOP, MCILVAINE and others. The reports showed that the number of volumes issued during the past year was 716,878, making a total since the foundation of the Society of 12,808,487.

The Young Men's Christian Union of New-York is celebrating its First Anniversary at the Church of the Messiah, in Broadway. It held two sessions yesterday. In the afternoon the Rev. Drs. OSGOOD and BARRETT, and Rev. B. PETERS were the speakers, and in the evening addresses were delivered by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, the Rev. A. D. MAYO, the Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, and the Rev. Mr. MAY. An afternoon and evening session will be held to-day.

The Annual meeting of the American New Church Association, was held yesterday at the new book-room of the Swedenborg Publishing Society, No. 20 Cooper Institute. Rev. Mr. BERWICK delivered a sermon.

The Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution held their anniversary yesterday at the Academy of Music. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the exercises were remarkably interesting.

The General Markets, yesterday, were more active for Flour, Wheat and Corn, and prices of desirable lots favored sellers. Cotton was in demand, but at rates below the views of the leading factors. Pork declined materially, and closed quite heavily. Other kinds of Provisions were inactive and languid. Coffee and Sugars continued in fair request, at uniform figures. The auction sale of Green Teas resulted very satisfactorily, prices having improved 1½c.@2c. ₱ lb, on an average, over previous quotations. Freights were less active, but were very firm.

OUR THIRTY-SECOND STATE.—The perfectly quiet and unobtrusive manner in which another great State has been added to our confederacy indicates more forcibly, perhaps, than the loudest demonstration possibly could, the greatness at which we have arrived as a nation. On Tuesday there were but *thirty-one* members of the Union; but on Wednesday the number had been increased to *thirty-two*. Another independent and sovereign State had been added to the confederacy; two more Senators had taken their seats in the United States Senate, and two or three new members are on the point of being admitted to the House of Representatives. In the present state of political affairs the admission of Minnesota will produce no marked effect; the free States have been strengthened, a new star must be added to the national flag, and the patronage of the Government will have to be apportioned among a greater number of claimants. But the disturbing influence of the new member of the Union will not be sensibly felt until the time comes round for another Presidential election, and before that time arrives there will be yet another Free State added to the number. There ought to have been some rejoicings over the admission of Minnesota, but she comes in as a matter of course, and adds no more to our national wealth than she did as a Province or Territory. New States slide into the Union unperceived, and become at once members of the Confederacy without causing the least excitement, but let one attempt to stop out and the whole Union would be convulsed from centre to circumference. But there is small danger of such a calamity as that. There will be many more new States added to the Union before there will be any diminution of the number.

Another Southern Commercial Convention.

If "Commercial Conventions" be anything better than debating clubs, it is high time that those of the South end in the production of something better than speeches, resolutions and reports. There is another of them now sitting at Montgomery, Ala., and we conclude that it is an eminently practical body, from the fact that those very matter-of-fact individuals, JOHN MITCHEL and General WILLIAM WALKER, have been invited to seats on the platform. "Some of the ablest and most eloquent men of the South," the telegraph informs us, are amongst the delegates, and large numbers of ladies lend grace and animation to the scene. So far as the reports as yet go, we learn that a resolution has been reported, recommending the South to adopt retaliatory measures against the products of Northern industry, by a system of taxes and licenses; and a resolution recommending the revival of the Slave-trade is actually under discussion.

The nature of both these schemes leads us, we are sorry to say, to suspect our Southern fellow-citizens of getting up conventions much for the same reason that men are said to enjoy smoking, because they make them believe they are busy, when in reality they are doing nothing. It is always somewhat painful to see grown men acting farces in the belief that they are transacting business, and especially when the actors are looked upon by a large number of their fellow-citizens as very clever and very practical people; but this is exactly what the Montgomery Convention seems to be engaged in. We sha'n't believe them to be in earnest, till they propose something which they are at all likely to carry into effect. Discussing schemes whose execution borders on the impossible, is not at all a commercial proceeding, and confirms many people in the belief, which has been long gaining ground, that the South has already gone back to the mediæval period in heart, and will soon follow in mind and manners. Several States have already adopted tournaments as a national institution. Their papers bring us reports every month of jousts which throw Ashby de la Zouche into the shade, in which Disinherited Knights, Knights of the Swamp, Knights of the Barroom, Sir Reginald de Cocktail, Sir Waldemar Eyeopener, Sir Brian Hominy and Baron de Whisky, and a great number of other world-renowned warriors, *preux chevaliers*, tilt for prizes to be bestowed by Queens of Love and Beauty, from the adjoining counties, whose bright eyes fill the lists with an intolerable glare, and the hearts of the combatants with an intolerable fluttering. The Commercial Conventions seem destined to add one more feature to the copy, and to supply, for our modern chivalry, the place of the discussions of the old schoolmen. The old doctors delighted in nothing so much as in propositions which might be assailed and defended, but could neither be proved nor refuted. A disputation which resulted in a demonstration, or a demonstration which produced an actual fact, was their horror. They loved the ingenious, and they detested the practical, and wrangled their lives away pleasantly enough, considering that in that age of the world, there were but two professions for gentlemen, disputing or preaching, and fighting.

We cannot expect their humble imitators at the South to equal them in metaphysical subtlety, because plantation life is hardly so calculated to sharpen the faculties as monastic retirement; but we venture to say that, considering how the world has changed since the days of ABELARD and ERIGENA, a commercial convention in Alabama is even a better reproduction of a scholastic debate in the Sorbonne, than a South Carolina tilting match of a tournament in Provence. The question whether it is not advisable for the Pro-Slavery States to "adopt discriminations against the produce and manufactures of the North, by means of taxes and licenses, and whether the South should not be advised to reopen the Slave-Trade," are certainly points just as barren and as knotty as that with which Sir THOMAS MORE puzzled the dialecticians of Ghent, when he challenged them to discuss "whether beasts of the plow could be replevined *in withernam*."

We feel quite satisfied that none of the delegates to this grave and reverend body have much other object in view, than the performance of as much spouting as will humor the whims of their constituents; and, therefore, they don't in the least want to know why it is not at all advisable to adopt discriminations against Northern products or manufactures by means of either licenses or taxes, or to reopen the Slave-trade. If they were really engaged in the pursuit of truth, we would save them the trouble of all further research by solving both problems in a very few words; and even as matters stand, we cannot help enlightening them at the risk of spoiling some harmless sport. Will the "Daughters of the South," who are listening in raptures to the impassioned eloquence of the "gallant sons" of the same locality forgive us, therefore, if we mention that the chief reason for not adopting discriminations against Northern products and manufactures is, that it would be unconstitutional, and we should not allow it; and the chief reason for not reviving the Slave-trade is, that we and Europe conjoined would prevent it, as we would any other crime of equal magnitude. When the late Sir CHARLES NAPIER was reorganizing Scinde, after its annexation, he ordered *suttee*, or the burning of widows on their husbands' funeral pyres, to be put a stop to. The Brahmins pleaded that it was one of the customs of their country, and that he had no right to interfere with it. "Very well, gentlemen," replied the General, "you can go on; but it is one of the customs of my country to hang everybody who assists in burning a widow, and I shall certainly adhere to it." There was no more *suttee* in Scinde. So also it may be a Southern custom to meet in convention and make all sorts of outrageous propositions; but it is one of our customs, and that of the rest of Christendom, to see that illegal or inhuman acts are not perpetrated, and we shall try to adhere to it.

After having thrown so much light upon the subject under discussion, we might fairly stop here, and wait to receive a "gramercy for our courtesy," in mediæval fashion, from the chivalry; but such is our obliging disposition, that we will add one reason more to the pungent and forcible ones we have already given. Discrimination against Northern produce and manufactures, our wiseacres of the Convention seem to imagine, is simply an affair of passing acts of the Legislature, and forthwith the thing is done. Southern manufacturers take the place of their excluded rivals, and prosperity reigns in the land. There never was a more fatal delusion. Taxing Northern manufactures means raising the price of every article used in a Southern household, from the slaves' brogans to the bracelet on the lady's arm. The South has nothing of her own, save raw cotton, whisky, hominy and pork. The first month's operation of the "discrimination" would raise a howl of discontent from the swamps of the Carolinas to the lagoons of Louisiana. We, for our part, for the sake of the Southerners themselves, would rather enjoy seeing the experiment tried. It would teach them an invaluable lesson, which they are not likely to learn in any other way. It would teach them that manufactures and commerce are created and extended, not by conventions and stump speeches, and resolutions, but by the virtues which make homes happy, and empires great—by industry, frugality, temperance, patience and enterprise. It is these which set looms in motion, and cover the sea with fleets.

SPIGGOT-SAVING AND WASTING AT THE BUNGHOLE.—It is curious how lavish our Government is in some directions, and how penurious it is in others. Hon. Mr. JONES, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, has reported a bill for paying the expenses of the three volunteer regiments made necessary by the Utah War. They amount to the snug little sum of $4,289,547,—for a single year. The money will be voted, as a matter of course, with scarcely an objection and with very slight scrutiny into the absolute necessity of this enormous expenditure. Yet it is to be expended against a portion of our own country, and for no other or more beneficent purpose than to compel one of our Territories to do what all the others do freely, and without compulsion,—namely, obey the laws. The Utah Expedition will cost not less than *ten millions of dollars*—and end, even if thoroughly successful, in nothing at all. The probability is that it will have nothing at all to do,—that when the army reaches Utah it will meet with no resistance, and that the whole expense will have been a pure and absolute waste of the public money. But whether this is so, or not,—even if fighting should be necessary and our troops should be completely victorious,—the expenditure will be without any positive public advantage whatever.

In strong and striking contrast with this, is the refusal of our Government to organize an Ocean Mail service upon a proper footing, and to pay our ocean steamers a fair price for maintaining a constant and steady communication with the rest of the world. *One-tenth part* of the money expended in sending troops against the Mormons would give us a system of ocean mails fully equal to that of any nation in the world. It would give us regular connection, not only with the continent of Europe, but with the richest regions of South America, and open new fields for commercial enterprise and for the sale of the surplus products of American industry. Yet it is with the utmost difficulty that Congress can be induced to listen to such claims as these, and the executive department of the Government opposes, upon grounds of *economy*, any appropriations for such a purpose. This may be shrewdness and sharpness on the part of our public men,—but it is not statesmanship, nor does it indicate an enlightened regard for the public welfare.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE PURE COUNTRY MILK COMPANY?—A company was incorporated at the last session of the Legislature for supplying New-York with fresh milk. But we have not yet heard of its going into operation. The present is a most favorable time for it to commence business. If it does not begin soon the people will learn to do without the lacteal fluid. Our milky way at present is a shocking bad way, and the Pure Milk Company ought to improve the opportunity that is offered for it. Our streets have so long been flooded with swill from the distilleries that it is time a purer liquor was introduced in its place.

ACCIDENT TO N. P. WILLIS.—Our neighbor, N. P. WILLIS, had sufficiently recovered from his late illness to resume his daily exercise in the saddle; but on Friday his favorite horse took fright and threw him, dragging him some distance, with his right foot entangled in the stirrup. He was very badly bruised by the feet of the running horse, but fortunately no bones were broken, and the confinement to his bed will be but temporary.—*Newburgh News, May 10.*

Mr. WILLIS has given a good deal of very good public advice about riding, based on his own experience. We propose to return the service by advising him to procure and use a pair of NEIL'S *Safety Stirrups*, which would have rendered such an accident as he has now sustained impossible. The arrangement is very simple, effective and ornamental; the moment the foot is caught, the pressure upon a lever of which the upper part of the stirrup forms an arm, draws the pin and drops the stirrup from the strap. Of course no horseman expects to be thrown—but Mr. W.'s experience shows that such things may happen, and it is always best to be provided for contingencies. The safety stirrup is a very valuable invention.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MENDELSSOHN'S oratorio of Elijah will be repeated to-night, for the last time, by the combined forces of the Harmonic Society and Mr. ULLMAN'S Company. The solos will be sung by D'ANGRI, MILNER, FORMES, PERRING, SIMPSON, &c. The orchestra and chorus will consist of upwards of four hundred voices.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Signor RONCONI appears to-night for the first and only time in serious opera. DONIZETTI'S "Linda of Chamounix" will afford the great baritone a fine opportunity for displaying his brilliant powers as an actor. LA GRANGE, CAIROLI and TIBERINI are also in the cast.

More Arrests of Milk Wagons.

The Mayor's squad of Police made a large number of arrests yesterday of milkmen driving their wagons into and about the City, without any name or number painted on them. They were all brought before the Mayor, and each fined $3, with the exception of one, who got off with $2. The following are the names of the arrested parties: Martin Hallahan, John Rogers, William Wogan, James Wogan, David Reeves, B. Rosenthal, Henry Wolfe, Albert Freeman, John Donahue, Peter Senar, John Kennedy, (in default of payment committed for three days,) William Clark, James Stephens, C. H. Smith, James Malay, James Regan and Edward Kane.

The wagons, in many cases, were miserable affairs, drawn by skinny old horses, and driven by Irishmen. The cans were dirty, and rusty and bruised, the sight of which alone was enough to excite the disgust of a well-regulated stomach. They came mostly from the slop-milk manufactories of Williamsburg and East Brooklyn, with no name or number on their wagons by which to trace them. Many of them rely upon what they can sell transiently as they pass about the City. The officers say a large majority arrested for violating the City ordinance sell the swill-fed milk. As yet there has been no second arrest of the same party. The whole number of arrests thus far is twenty-seven.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Developments in the Case of the House Doorkeeper—One of the New Cavalry Regiments Wanted—Gen. Twiggs—The Minnesota members—Candidates for Admission into the Navy—Kansas Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

The long-delayed explosion in the case of the House Doorkeeper occurred to-day, and excited considerable sensation. The most gross charges against him, however, were not reported by the Committee on Accounts. The regular Doorkeeper-Investigation Committee have evidence before them showing that he has compelled contributions from even the boy-pages, besides an affidavit of a female, making a charge of a still more disgraceful sort. They will try to report by Monday. It is taken for granted that he will be dismissed, and, consequently, already a dozen candidates have sprung up for the place. WOODBRIDGE, of your City, is again a candidate, with JOHNSON, GORMAN and DIVINE, who were candidates before, and various others. A movement is also on foot to unite the Republicans, Americans and Douglas-Democrats on an anti-Administration candidate.

In view of the threatened danger to the supplies, &c., the intention has been announced by General SCOTT of stationing one of the new cavalry regiments at intervals between Fort Laramie and Salt Lake, to keep open and protect the line of communication. General SCOTT says a regiment is wanted immediately for this purpose.

General TWIGGS is restored to the command of the Department of Texas.

It is understood that the Senate will defeat MORRILL'S Land bill.

In spite of the proceedings to-day, the Minnesota members intend to demand again to be sworn in without waiting for the report of the Committee, if sufficient strength appears. BECKER, the third member, is away in Michigan. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

The verdict of the Court Martial in the trial of Major-General TWIGGS, of guilty of insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, is approved, but in consideration of his distinguished services, and of the unanimous recommendation of the Court, the sentence, that he be reprimanded by the Court, is remitted. Gen. TWIGGS has arrived in Washington.

The following candidates for admission into the Navy, recently examined by the Board of Naval Surgeons, are approved, and are to be appointed surgeons as vacancies occur: J. C. Bertolette, James J. McGee, J. Oliver Burnett and Wm. M. King, of Pennsylvania; T. Walter Leach, of New-Hampshire; M. P. Christian, of Virginia, and B. F. Gibbs of New-Jersey.

While the House was in Committee of the Whole to-day, on Territorial business, Mr. LANE made an ineffectual effort to attach as amendment to one of the bills, to settle the claims of citizens of the Territories of Washington and Oregon, growing out of the recent Indian war, amounting to between five and six millions of dollars.

J. GLANCY JONES said the general Appropriation bills would have to be pressed to enable Congress to adjourn on the 7th of June, but he was willing to extend the time to act on other business.

Mr. COBB remarked that he intended to introduce a resolution for that purpose, in order that all business might be finished, and in this many gentlemen acquiesced.

Some of the Kansas appointments have been made from citizens of that Territory. The appointments are as follows: Mr. NORRIS, Receiver of the Public Moneys, and Mr. PATTERSON, formerly of Pennsylvania, Register of the Land Office at Ogden; Mr. MORAN, Register of the Land Office at Fort Scott; A. C. DAVIS, formerly of New-York, District-Attorney of Kansas; B J. NEWSON, Agent for the Shawnees; and Mr. BADGER, Agent for the Kickapoos.

The frigate *Wabash* will leave for the Mediterranean, about the first of June.

The razee *Savannah* will be ready for sea in the course of a fortnight, and join the Home Squadron.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

From the meeting of the Senate, at 11 A. M., until 1 P. M., the discussion was upon what to take up—Mr. CLAY urging the Fishery bill, Mr. POLK wanting the Homestead bill, and Mr. HUNTER insisting on the general Appropriation bill, which was finally taken up by a vote of 33 against 30.

The bill, containing thirty-seven pages, was then read.

Notwithstanding that the Senate has been in session seven hours, nothing practical has been done.

The appropriation bill was read by sections—some formal amendments were adopted, and the bill passed,—whereupon

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved to reconsider, which was carried by 28 against 16.

The bill being under discussion again, an animated debate continued over three hours on the proposed insertion of a clause to pay JOHN C. RIVES $3,200 for compensation to Senate reporters. The debate was of a decisive character. Messrs. HAMLIN, BROWN, JOHNSON of Arkansas, WILSON, BELL, DOOLITTLE, and TRUMBULL, defended RIVES from the remark of Mr. MASON, who characterized his circular sent to Senators imposing restrictions on their revisal of their speeches as infamous, impudent and intrusive.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke with great animation, and considerable acrimony, against the Senate having to pay the reporters of Mr. RIVES. In the course of his remarks he implied that Mr. DOOLITTLE was acting as the organ of the reporters.

Mr. DOOLITTLE retorted by an allusion to "Galphinism."

Mr. TOOMBS forthwith went over a history of the Galphin case, saying that he suported it now, that high-minded men in the Union supported it, and that the denouncers of it were miserable slanderers and cowards.

Mr. HAMMOND said that he was acquainted with the circumstances of the Galphin case, and they were as Mr. TOOMBS had stated them.

The matter here subsided, and after a protracted discussion, without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, said that Messrs. KAVANAUGH and PHELPS, members from Minnesota, were present, and moved that they be sworn.

Their certificates of election were read, and found to be signed SAMUEL MEDARY, Governor of Minnesota, and dated in December last.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, objected to the administration of the oath. It was known that the Constitution of Minnesota provided for the election of three members by general ticket, and he desired to be informed where the credentials of the third member were.

Mr. PHILLIPS replied that these were the only credentials he had seen.

Mr. SHERMAN said that by another provision of the Constitution of Minnesota, the term of the Governor does not commence until after the State is admitted into the Union, and this was the only mode by which the House could judge who is the Executive officer of that State. MEDARY is not Governor of Minnesota but Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. LETCHER said that in Virginia the Sheriffs give certificates of election. The Governor has nothing to do with the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that these certificates are signed by a federal officeholder in Ohio. He did not know by what power or authority or lottery scheme, two members were selected out of the three sent here. Who is the third person?

Mr. PHILLIPS pointed to the fact that the members from California were elected by joint ballot, and yet presented separate certificates.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that a similar difficulty did not occur in the California case, because there were only two members. Minnesota had elected three, when only two were entitled to seats.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, referred to the fact that when he was first elected his certificate said he was duly elected by qualified voters.

The Speaker said he should follow the precedent in the California case, when the Chair referred to the House for their decision whether the members be sworn.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the certificates and credentials of those claiming election as members from Minnesota be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire into and report as to their right to be sworn as members.

Mr. PHILLIPS said, opposed as Mr. SHERMAN had been to the admission of Minnesota, it was unfair now that she was admitted, for him to attempt to keep her without representation.

Mr. STANTON wanted to know who had the highest number of votes.

Mr. PHILLIPS—These two.

Mr. STANTON—The certificates say they have a majority of votes.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, said that Mr. BECKER had the highest number, and had not presented his certificate here.

Mr. PHILLIPS remarked that all the information he had was from the credentials.

Mr. SHERMAN—Does the gentleman say that Mr. MEDARY is Governor of Minnesota?

Mr. PHILLIPS—He was when he gave the credentials. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. PHILLIPS was glad the gentleman had found some reason for good humor, and contended that MEDARY had a right to give the certificates.

Mr. MILLSON'S resolution was adopted as a substitute for Mr. PHILLIPS' motion that the members be sworn, by 91 against 84.

Mr. SHERMAN moved the reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, thought it better for the public business that the subject be examined by the Committee on Elections, who will immediately have a meeting.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, said if, by general consent, the members were sworn in, he would have no objection to the subject going to the Committee.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, objected.

Mr. HUGHES moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. MORGAN objected to noise on the Democratic side, while on the Republican side all was quiet.

The Speaker expressed the opinion that there was disorder on both sides, and called the House to order

Mr. HUGHES' motion was voted down, and Mr. SHERMAN'S agreed to by four majority.

The question recurred on agreeing to Mr. PHILLIPS' motion, as amended by the adoption of Mr. MILLSON'S substitute, and it was decided in the affirmative—106 against 83.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report charging R. B. HACKNEY, doorkeeper of the House, with having abused his authority in the appointment of his subordinates, leaving some of them to depend on the grace and bounty of the House for their salary. For this, he cannot be too severely censured. Though frequently admonished, he persists in setting the orders of the Committee at defiance. Abuses in the folding room are pointed out, showing that false entries have been made on the books, as to the number of documents folded, and the expense increased from $600 to $2,500 per month. The Committee say there are other charges of malpractice, and of a venial character, but they do not propose to report the declarations of Mr. HACKNEY'S subordinates over whom he unjustly domineers. He is unworthy of his trust, and is either entirely incompetent to the performance of the duty, or shows a willful and deliberate purpose to pervert and abuse the power with which he is invested. They report a resolution that he be dismissed, forthwith, from office.

The subject was postponed till Monday.

On motion of Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, the accused was privileged to file a defence in the meantime.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Ohio contested election case, stating that four members of the Committee were in favor of Mr. CAMPBELL retaining the seat, four in favor of giving the seat to the contestant, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and one recommending that the seat be declared vacant.

The three reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRIS gave notice that he would call up the subject at an early day.

Mr. CLARKE of Missouri, made an adverse report upon the memorial of the people of Utah asking admission as a State of the Union.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of Territorial business. No bills were passed, however, and the House adjourned.

Another Detention of an American Vessel by a British Cruiser.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 13.

Captain BRAY, of the brig *Robert Wing*, which arrived here this morning, reports off Inagua, on the 29th ult., a boat from a British cruiser came alongside, and examined the brig's papers. Previous to sending the boat the cruiser fired a gun. There were a ship and a schooner in company at the time. The schooner was detained on suspicion of being a slaver.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West 10th inst., has arrived.

Sugars and Molasses were firm. Sterling Exchange 11½@12 per cent. premium. Francs, par to ⅛ per cent. discount; on New-York, par to ⅛ per cent. premium. Freights unchanged.

No wrecks are reported at Key West.

Tragedy in Philadelphia—Attempted Murder—Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 13.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN shot LIZZIE MARSHALL this morning in Franklin-square, and subsequently shot himself, and died a few minutes afterwards. The woman is supposed to be fatally injured. She belonged to LYNN, Mass. She had been living with GOODWIN, but left him lately. GOODWIN belongs to Boston, and has a wife and two children. His mother is said to be living there.

The Kansas Land-

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLATION.

Something to Eat, and Speeches from the Cream of Congregational Society.

A Prodigious Crowd and a Memorable Time.

The annual Congregational Collation last night was an immense gathering of ladies and gentlemen, to all of whom, if we may judge from the constantly-shifting physiognomy of the audience, it was an occasion long to be remembered.

At 7 o'clock the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, opened the meeting, nominating BRADFORD R. WOOD, Esq., of Albany, Chairman for the evening. This carried, the Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, by invitation, led in prayer. Then came congregational singing, and then an invitation to the "spread" in the next room. Gentlemen were told to do the squeezing into said room, which was represented to be full to overflowing with all manner of pleasant things for eating and drinking, and with the proceeds of their foray to return and satisfy the appetites of their ladies. At 8 o'clock they were all to be satisfied, and the flow of soul was to be let loose.

The scene in the refreshment room was agreeable to the eye of a hungry man, and to the stomach of a full one. The squeeze was outrageous. There was but one door for entrance and exit. Those entering sweltered; those attempting to go out, could not, but in lieu of it spilled their coffee. The coffee had a delicious fragrance, but owing probably to the arrest of all the swill-milk carriers the cream did not rise. However, none must imagine that the physical feast was a failure,—though few got much to eat, they got what was the next most desirable thing to it, their spirits up, and a fine run of sweat out.

The Rev. Mr. CLARK apologized for the crush at the tables, saying that the great crowd was entirely unexpected, and beyond the control of the Committee. Hosts of gentlemen had come in late to town, with their ladies, and, without securing tickets in advance, had insisted on admittance at the door. It was the choice of evils to admit them. We must be as amiable as we can be under the circumstances. The crowd, by-the-way, was utterly innumerable—the immense room had what few it could hold in it—there was no room for anybody else.

The Rev. Mr. CLARK announced that the Committee had several hundred boquets on hand, which he would proceed to distribute to the ladies. He was sure there were quite as many ladies present as boquets, so all gallant people would be satisfied. [Laughter.]

President WOOD, at 8 o'clock, begged the audience to be seated, and the small portion that could find seats sat down. He announced the first speaker—

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, who announced himself a progressive Dutchman, and perfectly at home among Yankees. Dutchmen and Yankees had started even—not a slave-master, nor a slave was to be found in all the Dutch connection. [Applause.] The Pilgrim Fathers, whom the Yankees so much delighted to adore, were Dutchmen before they were Yankees—a point that New Englanders should always remember with humility when approaching New-Amsterdam. He had lately been over to Holland to get a smell of the tulips and the canal, and while abroad met THOMAS CARLYLE, whose first-rate notice of the brave old Dutch Mr. CUYLER repeated in the curious essayist's own cretchety language. On concluding, Mr. CUYLER—whose speech proved to be about the sharpest of the evening—was loudly applauded.

The Rev. LYMAN WHITING, of New-Hampshire, spoke mostly concerning the New-Englandism of New-Hampshire.

The Rev. Mr. EUSTIS, of New-Haven, seemed to rebuke the eloquent levity of his predecessors by his solemn air and close adherence to the subject on which he said he had been invited to speak—the characteristics of the late revival. Concluding, he said that when he heard yesterday, during the great Tract Society discussion, the clamor of applause on the enunciation of the trade-argument, he felt disposed to ask "where are the evidences of *your* revival?"

Next was music—congregational singing of the hymn, "When I survey the wondrous cross," &c., a good deal out of tune, but with spirit.

The Rev. Dr. DEMAREST, of Hudson, New-York, "The historian of the Church," spoke next a little longer than he ought to have done, but pleasantly, especially concerning the Yankee notions that took his Dutch eye in his juvenility—the red wagon of the Yankee peddler, the Yankee school-master who was "well-larned," worked cheap, and boarded round, and the Yankee singing school, the end of whose Winter quarter wound up to the tune of matrimony, in duet, the master taking the hand of some Dutch damsel whose father's broad acres looked no less delightful to him than the freckled bride's blushing face. In maturer years the speaker had found nothing to wean him of his early love of the Puritan people. He confessed that it was the Dutch delight in his parts to work up all good New-England men, as they came among them, into deacon timber. Your New-England fathers, said he, were great and good men, and so were our fathers, too.

Here there were loud calls for BEECHER and CHEEVER, and a disposition to avoid the regular programme. The President begged and rapped order; the Rev. Mr. CLARK urged them to stick to the bill of fare, but the people were disposed to hurry up the side dishes. At last Dr. CHEEVER was announced from the Chair. Dr. CHEEVER came forward amidst long-continued stamping, clapping and cheers. When the house was quiet Dr. CHEEVER said:

KIND FRIENDS: In my heart I have it to make a speech, and a good one, but the constitution—mine—forbids me to make a speech that does not meet the approbation of ALL Evangelical Christians. [Laughter.] Nor does my constitution permit me to hold to the letter, and make a speech that is *calculated* to meet the approbation of *all* Evangelical Christians. I know that the speech I *should* made, would be *calculated* to meet, &c., and ought to meet, &c., but it would not, and so following the policy of the American Tract Society, I will make a compromise by silence.

The applause that followed this hit was long-codtinued, and finally merged into cries for "CHEEVER," "BEECHER," and "BACON." The Chair said that Dr. CHEEVER could not speak further, and Mr. BEECHER could not speak at all. Mr. LASAR, from the south aisle, continued to call "CHEEVER."

THE PRESIDENT—Order, gentlemen, and let us adhere to the programme. You will next be addressed by the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of the Methodist Church. But in the confusion, Mr. BEECHER, from the lower end of the room, apologized for making no speech for two reasons; 1st. He had got no supper, and 2d. Because he had nothing to say.

Dr. KENNEDY followed. He thought it a consolation that though a great many had failed to get room at the banquet table, there was room enough for all at the banquet of the Lamb. This was a sort of Congregational Love Feast. The Methodists, on such occasions, passed around the bread and wine; here they had passed around the coffee and [ham-less] sandwiches. It was good to be here—he said it both with reference to the little supper they had got and to the great spiritual feast that all found abundant for them.

The congregation next sung a beautiful hymn from the Plymouth Collection, entitled "The Shining Shore." The Rev. Mr. CLARK then read brief letter from the Rev. Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, whose leading suggestion was the fact that of the best old English divines, we had to consult the registers to learn whether they were Presbyterians or Congregationalists—from Doctor SPRAGUE, of Albany; from Dr. STEARNS, of Amherst College, who dwelt upon the fact that almost every student in Amherst had shared happily in the great revival—from the Rev. Dr. CUTLER, (Episcopal,) the oldest clergyman of Brooklyn, who remarked that we are not to enter heaven in battalions, regiments, or churches, but individually, and all through the merits of Christ. Dr. CLARK remarked incidentally during the reading that, when we saw such great bodies of Christians as the Tract Society, retrograding in their action, it was not to discourage us, remembering that God rules. It was the thought that he should see how the current would set for Freedom in this meeting that comforted him while he witnessed the ebb during the Tract meeting.

Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, followed. Next was Prof. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Seminary, who was eloquent. He came from Maine, which had the reputation of exporting prime lumber, blocks of granite, and now and then a man. Eastern Massachusetts had been sifted to colonize Maine as God sifted Europe to find seed to plant America. He dwelt briefly on the *religious* errand of COLUMBUS, who, in discovering America, took it as the Admiral of Christ, alluding to the wealth of its mines only as the means that might be used to wrest the Holy Sepulchre from the infidels. Thus America was given to Christ at the discovery more truly than even that continent which cradled Christ—than that continent which had quaked under the march of History; certainly more than that dusky continent which still stretches out dusky hands, begging for liberty and light. A hundred years ago when WOLFE "died content," hearing it was the French who fled, the continent was given to Protestantism—which in its first development gave it to sects—not as a finality but as an instrument. He urged them to evince their loyalty to Christ by their loyalty to the sect they labored with, cultivating fraternity in order to unity—never to uniformity—until we could say in the words of the early creed "I believe in the holy Catholic Church"—the Church of the Future which God will give us in his time. [Applause.]

After singing again the Chairman called upon several clergymen by name to report upon the religious revival experience of their homes, but none replied.

The Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, in a cogent, pertinent address upon the peculiarities of the revival, made the final address, after which, with singing another hymn, and with the benediction, the audience separated. The ladies had no difficulty in finding their shawls, nor the men their hats and canes, so that by 10½ P. M. the Congregational Collation was ended, and the Assembly rooms deserted.

Woman's Rights Convention.

MR. S. P. ANDREWS PROPOSES FREE-LOVE AS A NEW PLANK TO THE PLATFORM.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the firm advocates of the equality of sexes, and of the right of women to all the privileges, legal and social, now exercised by the men, met in annual conclave, in Mozart Hall. The attendance was large, and included, besides many of the leading spirits of the movement, a large representation of the simply curious.

The meetidg was called to order by Mrs. WRIGHT, of Albany.

Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY opened the business, by by stating briefly the aims and objects of the Convention.

Some of the Hutchinson Family were then introduced, and sang, with melodeon accompaniment, "The Good Time Coming, Right Along." This performance was loudly applauded.

The subjoined list of officers was chosen unanimously:

President—Susan B. Anthony.

Vice-Presidents—Anna Post, New-York; Mary F. Davis, New-York; Frances D. Gage, Missouri; Ernestine L. Rose, New-York; John C. Ferguson, Pennsylvania; T. H. Higginson, Massachusetts; Sarah H. Hallock, New-York; Cordelia L. Smalley, Ohio; Henrietta Johnson, New-Jersey; Marita Baker, Maine; Robert Purvis, Pennsylvania.

Secretaries—Martha C. Wright, Mary A. Booth.

Business Committee—B. W. Severance, Ernestine L. Rose, T. W. Higginson, Sarah A. Burtis, John Ferguson, Judge W. Hay, Frances D. Gage.

Finance Committee—Lydia Mott, Sarah Hallock, Lucy N. Colman, Emily Jacque, Cordelia Smalley.

Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY read an elaborate address prepared by Mrs. CADY STANTON, which gave a history of the movement and presented a well-argued vindication of the claims set forth by woman for political and social equality with the other sex.

Mrs. CAROLINE SEVERANCE, from the business Committee, submitted, as a partial report, a series of resolutions stating the platform of the party.

Mrs. ROSE moved their adoption, which was seconded and carried.

Mrs. ANTHONY suggested that as this was a woman's rights Convention, every woman should exercise one of her rights by voting yea or nay on every question presented.

Mrs. ERNSTINE L. ROSE wished to amend that suggestion. This, she said, was not only a woman's rights Convention, but a human rights Convention, and men were as much entitled to a voice in it as women.

Mrs. ANTHONY accepted the amendment with pleasure. She introduced

Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, of St. Louis, Missouri, who found fault with those women who failed to sustain the cause of the sex because they labored under the delusion that *they* enjoyed all the rights they wanted, therefore other women differently circumstanced were entitled to no more.

Miss SARAH L. REMOND, of Salem, Mass., a colored young lady, followed, and, after speaking of the great capabilities of women, expressed her warmest interest in and admiration for the objects of the Convention, and pledged her hearty coöperation to it.

Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS said that for the nine or ten years during which these Conventions had been held, he had invariably attended them and sympathized with their promoters, but he never before had ventured to utter a word in them, because of his appreciation of the delicacy of the position which the ladies in advance of this movement might feel placed in, with regard to one holding his radical opinions. And in standing here this morning the very first thing he wished to do, was, to relieve the Convention, individually and collectively, from all responsibility for anything he might utter or any sentiment he might entertain. The following resolution, of the series reported, contained, he believed, in its terms, a depth of meaning which few appreciated fully:

Resolved, That we proclaim again and again, the truth that woman must be a slave or an equal. There is no middle ground. If she is a slave, Turkey is right. If she is an equal, America is wrong until she is made wholly free.

It seemed to him in all honesty and justice that the movement for the rights of women which leaves untouched the question of marriage, and that, too, in its vital point, was a movement which could be merely initiative, an agitation preparatory to the deeper and wider spread of a question far more important to the rights of men and women in the social and human order. The very first right of woman, according to his conviction, was the right to maternity—maternity under the very best physiological circumstances, the right to study and investigate what those circumstances are, the right to change and experiment, if he might use the word, in regard to the very best relations under which the human race can be sired and generated. None of their reforms wouldever be radical until they touched this vital point, and settled all questions of generation, and of the education, cultivation, and refinment of the race. He knew there were many persons present, both ladies and gentlemen, who agreed with him in these views, and they wished to know whether such questions as he wished to be broached and discussed, were in order on this platform or not. [Applause and a few hisses.]

Mrs. ANTHONY said that where truth was left free for discussion, of course there could be no harm done, for truth would prevail.

Mr. MOORE, of Newark, said he should be very brief because he had no axe to grind. [Laughter.] He believed the human soul had not arrived at that development which would warrant the subversion of all that was decent and comely in mankind at the suggestion of impurity and sensuality. He did not propose to discuss that scheme, but to inquire as to the meaning of this movement. He proceeded to argue the right of woman to all they claimed because of her natural equality, moral and intellectual, with man.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE coincided fully with the previous speaker's sentiments as to the equal powers of the sexes, and compared the arguments of those who denied that large capacity to women without giving them a chance of testing it, to the advice of the old woman who besought her son never to go into the water until he had learned to swim. She vindicated the memory of FRANCES WRIGHT, whom she had known and loved, and whose character, she said, had been vilified without cause.

Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON claimed that the cause of the slave and the cause of woman are identical, and that they have the same common enemy, the Church, which was an embodiment of the prevalent public opinion. Look at the papers to-morrow, he said, to see what representations will be made in them by those who come here to give an account of this meeting. He made no reflections. He knew the Press of New-York represented public opinion, and he knew that those who were sent here would represent public opinion, or they would not be employed. Look at the ridicule and the misrepresentations and the vilification, as in the case of the Anti-Slavery cause, and there we had an exact exponent of the public sentiment, the religious sentiment, and the political sentiment of the whole country. This indicated, of course, that they had a great struggle to go through, and that they were in one of the sublimest moral conflicts that the world had ever seen. In this movement women exhibited not only their confidence in the justice of their cause, but the highest moral courage, by throwing open their conventions to expressions of opinion from both sexes, and to argument on every point submitted. Their friend, Mr. ANDREWS, seemed to intimate that there was some lack of courage on the part of this Convention. He did not think it was particularly courageous to come here to speak in general terms, in vague terms. He wanted those who came here to put their fingers on what they wanted done. What was it their friend meant? What was it they were not prepared to do? What was this mysterious something which they were not to look in the face? He heard nothing. Nothing had been said definitely, and for one he could not grapple with vague generalities. He wanted to deal with all that was open and directly hostile to this movement for human rights. Among these things was the church, of the influence of which they had an exponent in the horrible conclusion of the American Tract Society yesterday. [Loud applause, mingled with hisses.] He was glad that while there were some here who applauded him, there were others also who hissed the Tract Society. [Laughter.] That Society which, while claiming to have for its object the saving of souls from hell, voted yesterday that they would allow 4,000,000 of souls to go down to hell under the lash of the slave-driver—to grope down into eternity without a ray of light or a spark of hope! [Loud applause.]

A VOICE—That is the first fruit of the great revival.

Mrs. ANTHONY—It should be remembered, that in arriving at that decision no woman's vote was allowed in the Tract Society. [Applause.] If they had allowed women to vote it would have been otherwise.

Mr. BUCKLEY, a Congregational minister from Connecticut, ascended the platform, and said that, though not a woman's-rights man in the sense of the terms as there understood, yet there were many features of the movement which had his entire sympathy. He did not think that the Church deserved the universal condemnation in which Mr. GARRISON had indulged, and as to the Tract Society, its action yesterday was not the action of ministers of the Gospel, but of laymen of New-York, whose eyes, and mouth, and ears, and minds, were stuffed with Southern cotton. He believed that the spirit of God did speak, and might speak, and had spoken, and would speak through the lips of women, with as much power and effect as it ever had spoken, or could, or would speak through the lips of a man, and he would in all honesty assert if that lady (Mrs. BROWN BLACKWELL) who had, as he understood, ministered to a Congregational Church, would go to him and say, I feel impelled by the spirit of God to preach the Gospel, he would offer her the use of his pulpit, and if any of his congregation objected he would tell them that the pulpit was his, not theirs, and that if they did not receive those whom he put there they would not receive him. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MOORE asked the speaker if one minister in a hundred would do the same thing?

Mr. BUCKLEY replied that he did not know what other people would do.

After being subjected to a running fire of interrogations, Mr. BUCKLEY obtained an opportunity to explain, after which the morning session was about to be adjourned, when

The Rev. T. HIGGINSON came forward and said that Lucy STONE was in the room, and he hoped the meeting would wait to hear her, as they might not again have the same opportunity. The meeting assented, and Mrs. Lucy STONE presented herself amid much applause.

She expressed her disapprobation of the course pursued by the *Liberator*, *Independent* and *Tribune* newspapers in expending all their sympathy and rhetoric in behalf of the Free-State men of Kansas, whilst they forgot to say a word about the enormity of that provision of the Kansas Constitution which prohibits all but white male citizens from offering to vote, under the penalty of being sent for three months to the Penitentiary. How sad it seems, she exclaimed, that we, women, are forgotten! How sad! The negroes are remembered. I am glad they are. But I hope the time will come when we women will be remembered, too. [Applause.]

It being now 1½ o'clock, an adjournment occurred until 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2½ o'clock P. M. the Convention reassembled. The Rev. T. HIGGINSON submitted a series of resolutions, declaring that the friends of the cause should persist in petitioning the State Legislatures for a redress of their grievances, and secure hearings before select legislative committees designated for the purpose. The propriety and efficacy of such a course he strenuously contended for, showing that in every case where legislative relief was afforded to women, it followed the presentation of such appeals, and argument thereon before committees.

Mrs. SARAH GRIMKE, a venerable lady in a mob cap, and a veteran in the cause, having been the first woman in Massachusetts to lecture in public against Slavery, and that 25 years ago, was the next speaker. She read a long address, but in a tone so low as to be almost unintelligible to any save those immediately beside her. The audience grew somewhat impatient ere she concluded.

Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN followed. She argued that woman was adapted for agriculture, and urged the necessity of her going out West, where the soil is so rich as not to need expensive manure, and only wants a willing hand to call forth a luxurtan harvest. There women could build up homes for themselves, and obtain, by their labor, the means of comfort and independence. For this purpose she believed that agricultural colleges should be more generally established, and that women should be enabled to avail themselves of the advantages of the education which such institutions furnish. It was silly to say that woman was not fitted for such labor, because, physically, she was not so large as man. As well say, because women are not so large as men, physically, therefore they have not men's appetites. The earth, like God, its Creator, was no respecter of persons. [Applause.]

Mrs. LUCY STONE claimed for woman the right to do whatever nature enables her to do, and that she should not be excluded from any department of social activity.

Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS said there were many women so situated as to be unable to emigrate out West, or to succeed in agricultural pursuits, even if they did go there. There were 350,000 women in this City, and would it not be well for some of them to emigrate into the Pacific? Would it not be well for us to rid ourselves of the women in this City?

A VOICE—No. [Laughter.]

Mrs. DAVIS proceeded to urge the duty of elevating every occupation of woman by giving her a suitable reward for her labor. Even the culinary department, she thought, would thereby be kept in more successful operation. [Laughter.]

After some remarks by Mrs. LUCY N. COLMAN, of Rochester,

Mrs. ELIZABETH T. FARNHAM rose to submit her views in the form of a series of resolutions, but there being a very unanimous indication on the part of the audience to withdraw, it was suggested by Mr. HIGGINSON that she had better postpone the presentation of the resolutions until to-day. To this she acceded with pleasure, because, she said, she did not want to read them to empty benches.

The Convention adjourned till 7½ in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention resumed proceedings at 8 o'clock. A large audience was present.

Mr. P. D. MOORE, of New-Jersey, in the course of a brief introductory address, declared it to be his belief, that the cause of woman's rights could only secure immediate recognition through a display of SHARPE'S rifles and a woman's insurrection.

Miss LYDIA ANN JENKINS stated her views on the subject of woman's rights at some length.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was received with loud applause. He contended that the movement for woman's rights was an instinctive effort on the part of half the race—the genuine Saxon race—for elbow-room; and that if a woman was fit to be taxed, she was also fit to vote.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE made the closing speech. She treated the subject of woman's rights from the ground that the natural powers of the sexes are equal. The close of her address elicited some expressions of impatience on the part of a portion of the audience. When she resumed her seat, a motion to adjourn till to-day was made and carried, *nem. con.*

New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SECOND DAY.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. G. S. HARE.

The Conference then proceeded to examine and pass the characters of the effective elders.

The reports, as made by the presiding elders, showed in nearly every station, that the revival of religion had spread rapidly, and many accessions had been made to the membership. The efforts of the pastors had been very successful, both as regards the temporal and the spiritual condition of the Church.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with the managers of the City Mission by their request.

On motion, those who have not passed a satisfactory examination in their studies at this session, were required to pass such examination at the next session.

A Special Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of employing a missionary to labor on the line of the Railroad within the bounds of the Conference.

A letter was read from a minister in Newburg, N. C., setting forth the case of MARY NEWCOMB, a colored woman, who wishes to obtain funds sufficient to redeem her husband from Slavery. She had collected the sum of $660, and wanted about $400 more.

It was resolved to take up a collection for that purpose at the afternoon session.

On motion, Kingston was selected as the place for the next session of the Conference.

The Rev. Mr. VINCENT moved a private session, to be held in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving and considering statistics, and appropriations to supernumerary and other persons belonging to the Conference.

The motion was carried, when the Conference adjourned with the benediction.

The Missionary anniversary of the Conference was held last evening in the Seventh-avenue Church, where the Rev. Drs. KITTELL and STRICKLAND delivered addresses, and the annual report was read.

Anniversaries To-day.

A. B. C. F. M.—The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in the Church of the Puritans on Friday, May 14, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

Woman's Rights Convention—(Second day)—No. 663 Broadway, 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 15.

I.—TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—Complete List of Names of Killed and Injured.

II.—ANNIVERSARY WEEK—Sketches of the Proceedings at the Anniversaries of the Religious and Charitable Associations.

III.—UTAH AND THE MORMONS—Further statements by Mr. FREDERICK LOBA.

IV.—KANSAS AFFAIRS—Incidents of Life in Kansas—Personal Experiences and Observations from our Special Correspondent.

V.—INTERESTING FROM CHINA—From our Special Correspondent.

VI.—ARIZONA TERRITORY—Its Character and Resources—From our Correspondent.

VII.—THE UTAH ARMY—Its Character and Prospects.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Result of the Tract Society's Meeting—Swill Milk in New-York: How we Poison our Children—Admission of Oregon and Minnesota—An Accomplished Congressman—New Trial for Murderers—Our Ocean Mails—Mr. ELI THAYER a Troublesome Individual—Outrages by British Cruisers in the Gulf—Senator TOOMBS' Bankruptcy Bill.

IX.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XI.—THE CITY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

XII.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

XIII.—IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.—Mr. RUSSELL's Letters to the London *Times*.

XIV.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Letter from our Correspondent on Board the *Niagara*.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

XVI.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

XVII.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XVIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Full and accurate Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the week ending Wednesday, May 12—Movements of Breadstuffs—Items.

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MARRIED

BURGOYNE—MARTIN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 13, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, THEODORE BURGOYNE to CAROLINE M. MARTIN, all of this City.

CRAWFORD—PETERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 12, by the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. HOLMES C. CRAWFORD, of New-Jersey, to Miss EVELYN M. PETERSON, of this City.

☞ Monmouth County papers please copy.

THURSTON—KETCHAM.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Thursday, May 13, by the Rev. M. C. Stokes, THOMAS L. THURSTON, of Brooklyn, L. I., to SUSAN K., daughter of the late William Ketcham, of West Farms.

DIED.

HAMILTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 12, GEORGE S. HAMILTON, aged 62 years, late of Halifax, N. S., and for 26 years a resident of this City.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48 West 32d-st., near Broadway. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

HARVIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 11, SARAH JARVIS, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 Forsyth-st.

PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 13, of scarlet fever, MILES, son of Dr. Miles W. and H. Angelina Palmer, aged 4 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral services will take place on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 64 Riviogton-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 12, Mr. JAMES T. ROBINSON, aged 58 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and Printers with whom he was associated, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 109 Sullivan-st., on Sunday, May 16, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SKILLMAN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, May 12, MARY ADRIANNA, only daughter of Edward and Annie Maria Skillman, aged 4 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday next, at 3 P. M.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 13, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH E., wife of Richard Cox, aged 29 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to-day, Friday, at 12 o'clock, at No. 285 Gold st. Her remains will be taken to Mattinecock, L. I., for interment.

LYMAN.—At Albany, on Saturday, May 8, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM LYMAN, in his 52d year—for many years merchant of that City.

CONCKLIN.—At Huntington, on Friday, Feb. 12, Miss IDA CONCKLIN.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

LESLIE VERSUS SWILL-MILK.

$1,000 reward will be paid to any person that can make it appear that A. HOWELL, of No. 198 Varick-st., is or ever was, engaged in the Swill-milk trade. He is, eight years established; keeps his dairy on his own farm, situated in Orange County; superintends the business himself, and is always ready to attend to his customers. All orders left at the office and depôt, No. 198 Varick-st., will be promptly attended to.
NEW-YORK, May 13. A. HOWELL.

TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG WAREHOUSE.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS,
SUPERIOR SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS
IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS,
CEDAR LINED TRUNKS,
for preserving furs and woolens from moths, &c.
JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer,
No. 4 Murray-st., New-York.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS.—In the preparation of the material, and the manufacture of these Crackers, the natural and healthful properties of the grain are retained in the greatest purity and strength. The result is that WING'S CRACKERS contain in the same weight double the nourishment of bread as it is usually baked.

No other production from wheat has ever been discovered, which has proved so valuable as an article of food, or is so suitable generally for the stomach's healthful requirements. The youthful, as well as those in the meridian of life, and even aged people and young children, find them pleasant to eat.

They do not necessarily require masticating like other food, but merely breaking and moistening in the mouth gradually, or soaking in water or milk by this means separating into tender flakes, in which the stomach may receive them.

These flakes are composed of particles of farina, in which the life-supporting principle of the grain remains not deadened or injured, as in flour, by too close grinding, but retaining its most active properties, so necessary to digestion, and the energizing force with which it imparts to the body a healthful growth, or renewed vigor and strength.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS have a fine flavor and pleasant taste, act kindly upon the stomach, and are a valuable article for dyspeptic as well as sedentary and delicate persons generally, and they are peculiarly pleasant for children.

All those who may wish to procure these valuable Crackers, should understand that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. Wing; all these are stamped with the name

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; is kind and obliging and fond of children, and would make herself as useful as possible, and willing to go to the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 242 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., first floor, front room, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; will be found to be a superior servant; can give six years and six months' references. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., (basement,) Brooklyn, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, room No. 18, or address a note to E. F., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a very respectable young woman, and assist with the washing and ironing and plain sewing; no objection to take care of children; would go in the country for the Summer. The very best of City reference can be given. Call or address, for two days, at No 316 8th-av., between 20th and 21th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, in a small private family, as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; has no friends in this country, and wishes to get a comfortable home; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 75 West 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can take full charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City references can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WIDOW LADY, who has no incumbrance whatever; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing or fine washing, if required; has lived with some of the most respectable families in that capacity; can be recommended from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 133 Clinton place near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a small family; can be seen at her present employers, for two days, at No. 60 East 23d-st, the fourth door east of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., first floor, two doors from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small family; has lived three years and six months in one place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best City reference given. Call at No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; she is a very respectable and tidy girl; she understands cooooking all kinds of meats, fowls, birds, &c.; also, pastry and jelly. Lived in the best family in the City. Will go with a family in the country. Call at No 182 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference given; no objection to any distance in the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st, second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, and one to do general housework. Also by two women; one as laundress, and one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; is kind and oblizing to children; would take the situation of chambermaid or laundress. Reference from her last place. Address, for two days, No. 36 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, thoroughly understands her business, and baking in all its branches, game, pastries and jellies; will be willing to assist in the washing of a small private family. Good City reference given. Call, for 2 days, at No. 296 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do the washing and ironing of a small family. She understands pastry and baking. Best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 118 East 16th st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or has no objection to take care of growing children; the best of City reference; no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., two doors of 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman, as cook or laundress, and by two Protestant young men, in any respectable business in which they can be useful; also, by several excellent servant girls, in various capacities. May be seen at No. 243d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as professed cook, as laundress, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store,

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress, or waiting and to assist with the chamberwork; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing, can do up fine clothes in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands cooking. Unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Has 4 years' references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young girl. Has good City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 177 East 24th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, CLEAN, SMART YOUNG woman, who knows her business well, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is quiet and agreeable, and has excellent recommendations. Call, for two days, at No. 50 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has had considerable experience as nurse; can sew and embroider neatly; best references given. Apply for two days at her present residence, 17 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, Best of City reference from her last situation. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, a situation as wet nurse, with City reference. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 4 2d-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, GENTEEL young girl, an Episcopal Protestant, as chambermaid in connection with the care of children; is a neat plain sewer, and can be highly recommended. Call, or address in fancy store, No. 85 East 15th-st. near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a small private family; has lived near three years in her last place. City references given. Call at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing; is a first rate baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, no objection to a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman who understands her business well; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 180 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 234 Lexington av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or upstairs work; or care of children; call at No. 95 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days from 10 to 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork. Best of reference. Apply at No. 221 East 17th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make dresses for ladies and children; City references given. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st. in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; has excellent City references; can be seen at her present employer's, at the basement door of No. 69 West 9th-st.; country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as waitress, or as chambermaid, has no objection to a hotel or first class boarding-house. Apply at No. 5 West 18th-st, between 5th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, OF neat and tidy habits, situations in the City or country for the Summer; one as neat plain cook or general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; makes up shirts neatly. The other as nurse and chambermaid; does fine washing and sewing; is kind to children; willing to go in the country. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as a first-class waitress in a boarding-house; can take the whole charge of the dining-room; or as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; has no objection to the country; can go well recommended. Can be seen until engaged at No. 693 6th-av., over the store, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Charles st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESpectable girls; one is an excellent cook; the other as chambermaid, can do plain sewing; understands embroidering ladies' skirts and children's dresses; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; both have good City references Apply at No. 163 Elm-st., corner of Grand, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, WILLing girl, as chambermaid and assist to wash and iron, or nurse and plain seamstress, is quick, fond of children, and anxious to please; would do general housework for a small family; likes the country, has good reference; is able to able to do her business, and wishes to please. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT English Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; would not object to travel with a family, or act as lady's maid; can produce most satisfactory testimonials; any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 307 Bowery and inquire for EMILY.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX FIRST-CLASS servants; one professed cook, meats, game, pastry and jellies; two first class plain cooks, wash and ironing; one first-class waitress; one do. chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing; one Protestant to do general housework, City or country. Best of City references, from 1 year to 7. Call at No. 182 3d-av., at the Select Female Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, to go to the country; can produce the highest recommendations for capability, &c. Apply at the employment agency of P. E. BROTHERHOOD, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, THE WASHING TO take home to her own house, family or gentlemen's; she is thoroughly capable of doing any kind of washing or ironing. Good reference given, if required. Call at No, 226 West 25th-st, near 9th av., fourth floor, back room, any day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman, in a private family as nurse; is well accustomed to the care of children. Unexceptionable City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 15th-st. near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress for chambermaid; she perfectly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No, 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, WHO is a good, plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. To be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 105 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation, to take the entire charge of children; has had several years of experience; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE dress and basque maker; would engage in a private family, by the day or week, or would take work at the house. Apply at No. 190 4th-st., near 6th-av. Calls received all the week.

WANTED— WAITRESS' SITUATION IN A hotel or private family, by a young woman who has had much experience both in England and America. Inquire of Mrs AMERMAN, No. 478 Canal-st., corner Hudson, up stairs.

WANTED—FOR A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation in a respectable private family, as chambermaid, in connection with the care of children; is a neat plain sewer, and can be respectably recommended. Address A. J. Q., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, by one who perfectly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, SMART GIRL, WITH good recommendations, a place as cook, which she understands well; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 226 25th-st., near 8th-av, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress in a private family. She is a first rate sewer, and understands all kinds of sewing. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 192 7th-av., 2d door from 23d st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A faithful domestic who has been in her employ the past seven years, as child's nurse. Inquire at No. 37 West 28th-st, on Friday and Saturday morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A Protestant young woman of experience, having served in that capacity with families of the first respectability in the City. To be seen at No. 145 4th-av., near 14th-st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework for a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 493 2d-av., near 31st-st. Can give good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children and to do light housework, by a respectable young girl; is a good dispositioned and willing girl; will give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 148 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman in a small family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and washer; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 24-th st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; best reference given; has lived three years in one situation. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 48 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and good plain sewing; has two years' reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 135 Hammond-st.

WANTED—ASSITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as seamstress, or assist in chamberwork; City reference can be given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young person. Will endeavor to make herself generally useful. Can give the highest recommendation. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or as laundress and chambermaid, by a respectable young woman. Excellent City reference given. Apply at No. 346 6th-av. near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, in a small family, by a respectable young girl, who has the best City reference. Call at corner 18th-st. and Broadway, McIntyre's drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to do the chamberwork and waiting; has good City references from her last place. Call at No 89 West 38th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as foreswoman or saleswoman in a millinery or fancy goods establishment. Is fully competent for either, or would accept of a situation in an agreeable family as governess for small children, and would be willing to assist in sewing, or make herself useful in any way not menial. City or country. Address, for two weeks, D. E. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELligent lady, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as a family dressmaker or housekeeper: no objection to leave the City. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to H. H. M., Broadway Post-office, will meet immediate attention for one week.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL FOR general housework in a family in Brooklyn. A good washer and ironer, and plain cook, and one possessing good reference, will receive good wages. Apply between 9 and 10, and 3 and 4 o'clock, at No. 120 Water st., to Mr. ROBERTSON.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS ASSISTANT waiter, to go in the country, and to help in taking care of horses. Apply, for three days, at No 2 Nellson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place, from 9½ to 10½ o'clock in the morning, and from 6 to 7 in the evening.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUTH ABOUT 18 years of age, in a clothing store: one that has been in a store of the kind, or a tailor preferred. Inquire at No. 202 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—Recemment arrivé de France, sachant la tenu des livres et couvant parler l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme Institutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adresser PARIS, Office New York *Times*. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la couture, ou les modes.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISIENNE PROTestante désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner le Francais et la musique (piano, et les premiers principes du chant, Elle sait traduire l'Anglais. Les meilleures recommandations seront données. S'Adressez PARIS, *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS ARE RESpectfully informed that there is now waiting at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, a very large and superior selection of Protestant and other servants; especially first-class cooks, nurses, waiter girls and laundresses. This establishment being patronized by families of the highest distinction for the last ten years, a class of servants English, Irish, American, Scotch and German, may be found here for character experience and respectable appearance not to be equalled at any other Agency.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED to business, a situation as assistant book keeper in a commercial house, or could take entire charge of the books in a small establishment; is fully competent to act as clerk in a newspaper or job printing office, in which he has had experience; a permanent situation desired. Inquiry may be made at the office of the *Journal of Commerce* where references will be given.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is also a good vegetable gardener or farmer; is willing to make himself useful in all work about a place, or would take a place as porter; has four years reference from his last employer; would have no objection to any part of the country. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLY CONNECTED young man, of temperate habits, strictly confidential and obliging, employment as bank-runner, collector, light porter, messenger, take charge of offices, or other occupations for which he may be useful. References furnished. Address R. J. B., care of Mrs. Cooley, No. 112 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can produce the best of City reference, as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address Y. Z., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF INDUSTRIous and temperate habits, a situation as porter and fireman in a hotel or respectable saloon; has served two years in that capacity; is well acquainted with hotel work; excellent references from last employer. Address M. J., box No. 220, *Times* office, for three days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A sober, steady Protestant man, (single,) with good City references. A line to EDWARD, at the basement furniture store No. 186 3d-av., near 18th-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is of pleasing address and can furnish undoubted reference as to honesty, sobriety and general good conduct. Address J. N., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE COLored man, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at the harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a respectable restaurant, or private boarding-house, in town or country; understands his business in every respect. Address T. S., for two days, No. 57 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER, by a young man who has been three years in his last place, and can bring good recommendations forom his employer for honesty, capability and industry. Apply at No. 71 William-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNderstands the business; could take charge of horses and make himself otherwise useful if required. Address or call on JAMES PARK, Seedsman, &c., Court-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, twenty years of age, a situation, as coachman or groom; he understands the care and treatment of horses; can give good City reference. Address J. S., *Times* office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Englishman; is willing to make himself use ul; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. M. H., No. 70 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, INdustrious man as porter in a hotel. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference for capability. Address J. C., Box No. 100 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business perfectly well; has the best reference. Address J. B., coachman, No. 345 7th av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale business down town. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Address, for three days, C. G. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVER, crayon, penwork and drawing from nature, employment. Address L. R., Box No. 192, *Times* Office.

TO COAL DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been engaged in the retail coal business in this City for many years, and who is thoroughly competent to manage it with ability, would like to make an engagement with a responsible party to take charge of a yard in this City or elsewhere, at a moderate compensation. Reference of the highest character given. Principals will please address A. B., Box No. 103, *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, OF strict integrity, with a reference of four years from his late employer, desires a situation as coachman and groom; will be found to know his duties first rate—(his whole study will be to please)—and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, or direct to G. M., office of this paper.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE; one is a gardener and farmer, and can take excellent care of horses and cattle, and understands the raising of them; the wife is a dairy and poultry woman, and would do any kind of family work; they have the best recommendations for industry, fidelity and steadiness; the wife is an excellent baker; they have lived in their last situation six years. Address C. B. H., at this office.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses. Parents supplied with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with posit ons. A teacher of drawing, painting and music wanted to go South. Other teachers wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, and Italian. Best references given and required Address TUITION, box No. 842 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, A situation, either as daily or resident governess, in or near New-York; she teaches English and music, with the rudiments of French and drawing; good City references. Address L., Box No. 3,808 Post Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM ENGland is desirous of obtaining a situation as resident or daily governess in a family where the children are small, or as a teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English branches and the rudiments of music. Address M. B., No. 52 Carroll st., South Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF FRENCH AND music, (piano,) for a select Boys' Boarding School, within 30 miles of the City. A native of Paris preferred. Apply personally on Saturday at Lovejoy's Hotel, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., to Principal.

A SUPERIOR MALE TEACHER OF THE common and higher English branches, is open to an engagement, having a State certificate and other testimonials Can be seen at E. H. WILCOX & SONS', U. S. School Agency, Room 24, No. 293 Broadway.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY accustomed to the charge and instruction of children (in English and French) wishes for an engagement as resident or visiting governess or companion to a lady. Address D. F., No. 67 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—AN ALTO, EXPERIENCED IN Church Music, and having superior reference, desires an engagement in a choir. Address ALTO, *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 26 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain BOWNE, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3¾ o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, will leave Rondout every morning at 5¾; Poughkeepsie, 6½, and Newburg at 7½, landing as above. Commencing Saturday, April 24.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 62 South-st, corner Pine.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES PASTURED—ON A LARGE RANGE of salt meadow, at Flatlands, L. I., 7 miles from New-York, at $5 per month. Apply at Flatland Mills to ABNER BRUSH, or at Flatbush, to Z. B. VAN WYCK.

FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR LADIES' SADdle horse, sound and gentle, about 14½ hands high, will pace, canter and trot under the saddle, and drive well in harness. Can be seen at the stable No. 14 East 19th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Price, $125.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 2m. 50s. Also a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted aird to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kird to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby s s.

SECOND-HAND COACHES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One high door, trimmed with drab cloth, in good order. Also, two with calash doors. Parties wishing to purchase, will please call at 70 and 72 Prince-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL MARE 14½ HANDS high, sound and kind to harness and under the saddle. Apply of JOHN GLIDDEN, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A WIDOWER, A RESPECTABLE lady, who is in good circumstances, to adopt a boy six months old. Address J. H., *Times* Office, informing where an interview can be had.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board, in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET AT No. 132 Bleecker-st., with full or partial board. Dinner at 2 o'clock. The house has all modern improvements.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a location unsurpassed for beauty and quiet, by applying at once at No. 13 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, or to M. C. OGDEN, No. 87 Beekman st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEman can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 244 HENRY-st., a front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE BACK PARLOR ON FIRST floor, with chandeliers, marble mantel, closets, and windows to piazza, will be let with full board to a gentleman and his wife, unfurnished, for $10 per week; furnished if requested. Also, back parlor on second floor for $8, at No. 23 Front-st., Brooklyn; one minute's walk from Fulton and Catherine ferries. House contains gas, baths, &c., &c.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BEtween Union square and 23d st., having more room than they at present require, would accommodate three or four persons with board and all the comforts of a home. A religious family without small children preferred. Good references required. Inquire at room No. 5, Bible House.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST 35TH-STREET, TO LET.—A second-floor, and private parlor on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board or private table, in a first-class brownstone front house, located in the most airy and healthful part of the City, and occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-STREET.—A suite of three very desirable rooms, connecting with each other, on second floor, with gas and privilege of bath, to a family of adults, with full or partial board; also, two desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Stages pass the door, and within one block of Washington-square. References required.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE Mercantile Library, a pleasant Summer residence, with handsome furnished rooms on second and third floors. Also, medium and single rooms for families and single gentlemen, immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 26 NINTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH and 6th avs.—To let, with or without board, suites of rooms handsomely furnished, or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. House first-class, with all the modern improvements. Location desirable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—To a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a strictly private family house contains all the modern improvements. Location in 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Address with reference H. B. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN A HEALTHY and pleasant part of Brooklyn, wishes to take two children to board, between 4 and 12 years of age. References required. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. C. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, if required; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH PARTIAL board, can be had in the pleasant and conveniently-located house No. 47 Bond-st; also furnished rooms without board, if wanted. Terms moderate. Every attention given to the comfort of occupants.

TENTH-STREET, No. 36.—A FEW PLEASant rooms can be had, with full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Also, a room suitable for a physician; can be had with or without board.

TO LET.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO room together, may find a room and bedroom, furnished, on the first floor, with gas and attendance, a few minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 139 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Reference required.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; reference required. No. 27 Cottage-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG, FOR a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are no other boarders; near to the Peck-slip Ferry. Address WILLIAMSBURG, *Times* Office.

RIVER TERRACE, HOBOKEN.—WANTED, a pleasant room facing the East, in River Terrace—a private family preferred—by a gentleman. Address RIVER, this Office.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea, at reasonable rates, at the house No. 171 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant square. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with apartments and full or partial board. Neither boarders or children in the house. No. 285 West 19th-st.

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family to gentlemen only, with partial board if required. References exchanged. Apply at No. 58 West 18th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR SINgle gentlemen, at $5 per month, at No. 24 Bayard-st., east side of Bowery.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND A few single gentlemen, can obtain very desirable rooms, with board, at No. 41 10th-st., near 5th av.

TO LET—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, in a good location, near 6th-av. Address J. H., office of this paper.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE of a few rooms, with board, if desired. References required. Apply at No. 55 East 21st-st.

HOTELS.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and 8th st. The subscribers have assumed the management of the above-named Hotel, and are determined to make it, in all respects, worthy of the patronage of their friends and the public. Ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with full board at Two Dollars per day, or can take rooms and pay for their meals separately. Prices of rooms, from 50 cents to $3 per day. The Restaurant is open at all hours, from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M. PARKER JONES, J. O. BARTELS.

MOUNT IDA HOUSE—BY JOSHUA BROOKS. This new house is now open for the reception of visitors. It is situated on the New Paltz Turnpike, 2½ miles from New Paltz Landing, opposite Poughkeepsie, in a very pleasant situation, commanding a fine view of the Catskill Mountains and the surrounding country, with the advantage of a pure bracing country air. Families wishing to spend the Summer in the country will find this a very desirable location. Horses and carriages always on hand. For further information, address the subscriber, at New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, New-York. References—J. L. Caverly, No. 224 Washington-st; J. L. Swan, No. 38 Spruce-st., and to Wm. M. Holmes, corner of Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

JOSHUA BROOKS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOklyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD of informing his old patrons, and the public generally, that his large Farm Mansion, near Glen Cove is in order for immediate reception of families wishing to secure an unusually pleasant retreat from the scorching heat of Summer; combining the advantages of a farm-house with rooms particularly arranged for the use of families.

Steamboat *Croton* leaves Peck-slip every day, at 4 o'clock P. M. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particul

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
SATURDAY, May 15,
At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 349 State-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn.

A small quantity of furniture mahogany sofas, chairs, centre and card tables, pier glass, mahogany and pine wardrobes, mahogany bedstead, iron crib, hair mattress, tapestry, Brussels carpet, hat-stand, large framed engravings, "Trial of Effie Deans," "Declaration of Independence," &c., &c.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
By RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
TRADE SALES OF HARDWARE EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
FRIDAY, May 14,
At 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room
A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, &c., for jobbing trade, without reserve.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No 158 Broadway.
THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock, at the auction room.
Platform and Grocery Counter Scales, 50 boxes brown soap, 100 bags family salt, adamantine and mould candles, clay pipes, &c., for account of whom it may concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, and SATURDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom and galleries No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of beautifully carved rosewood parlor furniture in suite, covered in satin brocatel, console, etagere, secretaire etagere. Paris-made centre and side tables, &c., all made to order by Belter & Hutchings, elegantly-carved boudoir piano by Linden & Fritz, movement by Erard, of Paris; silk curtains, lace do., and fixtures.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Of carved rosewood, en suite; Brussels carpets, do.; black walnut furniture, brocatel curtains, and lace do.

DINING-ROOM—All of carved rosewood; extension table, 16 feet, by Belter, buffet, chairs, &c.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—Of rosewood. Also, all the gas fixtures, in fine order.

PAINTINGS—About 60 very fine original oil-paintings, old and modern, by Dolci, A-Del-Sarto Sasso, Feriaci, Garcia, Cortoma, Van Uden, R. Wilson, Bergham, Raoul, Brach, Adam Barland, Creswick, I. Williams, Sidney, Percey, Gainsborough, Morris, W. Brown, G. Chester Liston, Jasper of Dusseldorff, Oddie, Cafferty, Sountag, Boutelle, Baker, Roife, and other fine pictures. Also some exquisite water colors.

STATUARY—Five elegant pieces of cabinet statuary by celebrated artists, beautifully sculptured with pedestals; several pieces of fine bronzes, bisque and parian figures, medallions and other articles of vertu. Also, dinner set of decorated French porcelain, cut and engraved glass ware, fine solid silver set complete, English plated ware, consisting of covers, dishes, side do., venison do., with all the other requisites for a completely furnished house. They will be ready for exhibition as above one day before the sale. The pictures will be ready for view on Wednesday.

The paintings will be sold on FRIDAY, May 14, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.; the furniture will be sold on SATURDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—LARGE, UNRESERVED SALE OF BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD AND EBONY FURNITURE, RICH DECORATIONS, AND RARE WORKS OF ART—Being the entire contents of the residence No. 102 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the sale of which at public auction offers a rare opportunity to all wishing to furnish their homes in truly tasteful and elegant style.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 15, at 10½ o'clock,
The undersigned will sell the above valuable furniture, &c., most of which has been used but a few months, and is all in perfect order,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Richly carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, two full suites in rich brocade and one in velvet, with slip covers, superior rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, with statuary top, marble-top etageres, with mirror backs and doors, splendid pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets, rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in three colored brocade and medallion, tapestry, silk and lace curtains, French shades, Italian cottage chairs, centre, sofa and pier tables, escritoires, consoles in buhl, bronze and ormolu, chandeliers, &c., superb paintings on canvas and glass, embracing landscapes, fruit piece, moonlight and sea views. Also a beautiful collection of Parian statuettes, and magnificent vases. Chambers furnished throughout in rosewood armoire-à-glace, bois de rose, carved, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, 600 yards rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly furnished apartments.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Of every description. Fine oak extension table and dining arm chairs, marble top buffet, rich French and India China, cut-glass pearl and ivory cutlery, rubv and silver ware, with everything appertaining to dining arrangements. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather, and commence at 10½ o'clock, precisely, in the dining room

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.—Elegant rosewood furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of beautiful carved rosewood parlor furniture in suite, covered in satin brocatel, console etagere, secretary etagere, Paris-made centre and side tables, &c.; all made to order by Belter & Hutchings; elegantly carved boudoir piano, by Linden & Fritz, movement by Erard, of Paris; silk curtains, lace do. and fixtures; bedroom furniture of carved rosewood, en suite; Brussels carpets do., black walnut furniture, brocatel, curtains and lace do; dining rooms, all of carved rosewood, extension table of 16 feet, by Belter; buffet, chairs, &c.; library furniture of rosewood. Also, all the gas fixtures in fine order. Also, dinner set of decorated French porcelain, cut and engraved glass ware, fine silver set, complete, English plated ware, consisting of covers, dishes, side do., venison do., with all the other requisites for a completely furnished house. They will be ready for exhibition as above one day before the sale. The pictures will be ready for view on Wednesday.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

A quantity of fine old Madeiras, sherries and brandies, in demijohns and bottles.

Also, about 30 demijohns Madeira and sherry sold for account of executors.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a rosewood seven-octave piano, in good order, made by a well-known Philadelphia maker.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.
WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 14, at 10½ P.M., precisely. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement; to be appreciated it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three handsome parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner stands, pier stageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, book cases, gas-fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus stands, couches, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION—All the beautiful and costly furniture contained in house No 162 Lexington-av
LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK willl sell, THIS DAY (Friday,) May 14, at 10½ o'clock precisely:
DINING-ROOM—Large lot of beautiful glassware, China sets, crockery, silver-ware, cutlery, extension table, sofa, oak chairs, &c.
PARLORS—Three suites parlor furniture, in rosewood, French brocatel and velvet, richly carved and in fine order, mantel and pier French plate mirrors, reception chairs in medallion, Turkish chairs and lounges, mahogany sofas, arm-chairs, etageres, paintings by old masters, mantel ornaments, Parian vases, lace curtains, marble-top centre tables, velvet carpet, &c.
CHAMBERS—Hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, pillows, bolsters beautifully decorated chamber suite, China and stone toilet sets, mirrors, paintings, sofas, carpets, stair carpets &c., and a large lot of articles not mentioned, but which will be found in catalogues on the morning of sale. Cash deposits required of every purchaser.
Auctioneers' Office, room No. 6, Bank of Commerce.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. W. HUNT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered in French satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, &c. Also, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c. Also, tapestry, Kingrain, and other carpets; oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, oil paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale.

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.
GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. McILLVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salrias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

JNO. E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—THE regular trade sale of hardware, cutlery, &c., will take place on FRIDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock at his new store No. 93 William-st., near Liberty. In this sale (in addition to the usual assortment) will be found one complete set of high cost English double-barreled fowling pieces of the manufacture of Goddard, Ellis & Middleton. Also, 1 cask damaged files, assorted sizes.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.—On SATURDAY, May 15, commencing at 10½ A. M., at No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York, will be sold, without reserve, the balance of the stock of a large looking-glass establishment. The trade will find it to their advantage to attend.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF IRON SAFES AND CAMPHOR TRUNKS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Gold-st., by order of the Assignees, a number of various sizes and descriptions. Also, a few camphor and cedar trunks, of assorted sizes.

JOSEPH H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c.—OFFICE NO. 4 NASSAU-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board every THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or in the Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE AND DRAPERY.—OFFICE NO. 46 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Real Estate bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12 o'clock. See catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No 138 East 27th-st., south side, between 3d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express, Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer*, and *Daily News*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
TWO PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern, two pews in Christ Church, (the Rev. Dr. Canfield's,) Brooklyn, as follows: Nos. 59 and 63 in middle aisle.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a double close carriage, in perfect order; lined with silk; speaking tubes made to order by one of our best City makers, and cost $1,200; will be sold without reserve.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA, &c., &c.	CAIRO,

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.
TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.
REFERENCES:
A Belmont, Esq., Messrs. N. L. & G Griswold,
Messrs Riggs & Co., J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co., F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston, F. & Victor Achelis.
Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.
On TUESDAY, May 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver.
About 600 lots to be sold, located between 102d and 137th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 9th and 2d avs., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.
Also, Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.
Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn.
For maps and particulars, inquire of
S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO'S BUILDING.
Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—$89,000 OF THE TEN YEAR TEN Per Cent. Semi-Annual Real Estate Coupon Bonds of the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, in Illinois, on Ohio River, 140 miles above Cairo, payable at American Exchange Bank, New-York. Company's charter perpetual and ample in its provisions, right to loan explicit, secured by careful deed of trust, conveying to A. C. Flagg, of this City, over 10,000 acres of valuable coal and iron lands, together with improvements, railroads, cars, machinery, buildings, furnace now in successful operation, and which have cost over $400,000, exclusive of the lands. Coal and iron both superior, exhaustless, very accessible, and fully tested and developed. Capital stock of the Company fully paid, over $1,800,000.
These bonds are the remainder of $125,000 placed in our hands for disposal a few days since. The whole issue is only $300,000, the entire debt of the company.
The Company are now mining and selling over 100 tons of coal per day at a profit equal to the interest and sinking fund on these bonds, the proceeds of which are mainly to enlarge the works, and increase the business from 500 to 1000 tons per day, equal to interest sinking fund and ample dividends to shareholders, thus affording a safe and profitable investment beyond question, and with every assurance of prompt return of both principal and interest.
The stock of the Company is held by some of the first business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and the East. Its managers are men of high standing, living on the works. The directors comprise men of high standing who are obliged to visit the grounds twice in each year.
To accommodate parties who have not ready means, a small portion will be sold on credit, and payments may be made in small installments.
They are offered with entire confidence. Full information and undoubted references given by
MORSE & CO., Bankers, No. 41 William-st.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, by the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said Assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that, in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.
PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.
On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.
Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.
Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.
EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of New-York, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, May 3, 1858.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May 1858 at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Beekman-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY 20th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—ON AND after the 20th inst., the interest due in New-York, July 1, 1857, on the Civil Bonds and on the 10 per cent. Fire Bonds issued by the City of San Francisco, will not be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., but application must be made in San Francisco to the City Treasurer.

JOHN HOOPE, BANKER, NO. 271 BROADway, corner of Chambers st., purchases at the best possible rates bills of broken Banks, Treasury notes, land warrants, Spanish silver, sovereigns, and every other description of money. Currency bought for circulation.

$54.000 WANTED—ON NINE FIRST CLASS houses and lots, up town, worth $90,000. Principals only need address JENKINS, Box No. 634, New-York Post-Office.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York.
J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK
For the quarter ending April 30, 1858.

Cash Assets per Statement Feb. 1, 1858 ..... $4,488,043 99

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$201,877 56	
For Interest	3,497 73—	205,375 29
Total		$4,693,419 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by Death, and additions to Policies	$96,760 57	
Reductions of Premiums	506 19	
Surrendered Policies and additions	21,191 16	
Annuities paid	3,374 19	
Commissions	8,347 34	
Expenses, viz.: Rent, Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Fuel, Law Expenses, &c.	18,449 23	
Taxes	6,037 42—	154,657 01
Total		$4,538,762 27

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$131,648 32
Bonds and Mortgages	4,394,036 90
Fire Insurance account	54 87
Bills Receivable	1,164 50
Cash in Agent's hands	11,857 68—$4,538,762 27

N. B.—The above amount does not include Deferred Premiums. Interest accrued and not due, and Premiums due at Agencies.

I have carefully examined the above Statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1858	10,390
Issued during this quarter	409
Total	10,799
Deducted for Forfeited, Canceled, Expired, and Surrendered	172
Number of Policies in force	10,627
Of which 9,739 are for whole life.	
Increase in Life Policies	253
Increase in Endowment Policies	24— 277
Decrease in 7-year Policies	22
Decrease in short-term Policies	18— 40
Net increase	237
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of increase	$3,226 86

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROB'T. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM SININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEO. R CLARK,
	FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent, HANRY H. HYDE.
May 13, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, May 8, 1858.
(OFFICIAL.)
TEMPORARY LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO FOR $500,000.—Under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (of which a copy is hereto subjoined,) the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that State will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of the 25th day of May inst., for the sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of Public Stocks of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1860, and for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the like Certificates of Stock, redeemable on the 1st day of March, 1861—all of which certificates will be payable at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, will be dated as of the 20th day of June next, and will bear interest from date until the maturity thereof, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July of each year, at the same place.
No bid at less than par will be considered, and the successful bidder will be required to deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at the American Exchange Bank, five per cent. of the amount of his bid, on receipt of notice of the acceptance thereof, for which, if desired, a negotiable receipt will be issued; and the residue on the 25th day of June next, at which time and place the certificates will be ready for delivery. Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum will be allowed on the five per cent. thus deposited from the time of the deposit, which will be paid and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates.
The taxable property of the State now standing upon its grand duplicate exceeds eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (and is constantly increasing in value,) so that the annual tax for three years of seven-twentieths of a mill on the dollar, levied by the act under which this loan is made, and thereby pledged irrevocably for its payment, will yield before its maturity about the sum of two hundred thousand dollars more than the whole amount of the loan authorized by that act.
By the Constitution, which took effect in 1851, the State is absolutely prohibited from incurring any indebtedness which shall ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except for the specific purposes of "repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, or redeeming its indebtedness" outstanding when the Constitution took effect. It also required the establishment of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness of the State, under the operation of which that indebtedness has been reduced from fifteen and a half millions in 1853 to somewhat less than fourteen millions at the present time.
Proposals for this loan will be addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund of the State of Ohio, and will also be indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Temporary Loan."
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State, } Commissioners of
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney Gen'l, } the Sink'g Fd. of
A. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y of State, } the State of Ohio.

[No. 87.]
AN ACT
Authorizing a Temporary Loan of $700,000.
SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the State of Ohio, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sum of money not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to pay appropriations made by this General Assembly; and to repay the same at such time and times, on or before the first day of March, 1861, and in such installments as the tax hereinafter levied may enable said Commissioners to meet.
SEC. 2. That said Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to issue transferable certificates of indebtedness for the amount so borrowed, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars each, payable at the times agreed upon, as aforesaid, either at the Treasury in the City of Columbus, or at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York, as may be for the advantage of the State, which certificates shall bear interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each year.
SEC. 3. That for the purpose of raising the money necessary to repay the amount borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, there be and is hereby levied a tax of seven-twentieths of one mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation of property on the grand duplicate of the State, for each of the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, the proceeds of which tax is hereby irrevocably pledged to the purpose aforesaid.
SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.
WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
APRIL 12, 1858.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES' SIX PER CENT JOINT BONDS.—Loan of 1889, $2,500,000 coupons payable June and December.
The undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for the above loans in sums to suit applicants.
The enormous wealth and resources of these Corporations, their unrivaled credit at home and abroad, and their high standard of management, comprising the most able and eminent citizens of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, combine to stamp their securities as second to none in this country, while their revenues and traffic are increasing annually.
The existing funded debt is held principally in Europe, where the five and six per cent. loans command par, and remain principally with the original purchasers.
No security, whether corporate, municipal, State or Federal, can be superior to the combined obligations of these Companies, which have passed through the financial vicissitudes of more than a quarter of a century, from the date of their charters, without the hesitation of a moment upon any of their obligations.
The opportunity is now presented to secure a safe investment upon favorable terms, such as may not again occur. The semi-annual coupons mature on the first day of June.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 33 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 12.—At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held 10th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Stephen Cambreleng,	William Remsen,
Robert Schell,	William C. Wetmore,
Jacob Reese,	Joseph Grafton, Jr.,
Jas. S. Sanford,	John W. Mersereau,
Joseph Foulke,	Henry S. Leverich,
John R. Suydam,	D. Lyding Suydam,
Wm. Lewis Morris,	Thomas C. Smith,
Henry Beadel,	Joseph Rudd.
Theodore W. Riley,	Lebbeus B. Ward,
Chas. D. Smith,	Joseph Britton,
John Penfold,	Wm. H Terry,
Wm. N. McIntire,	Amos Robbins,
Stephen Hyatt.	George Clark.
Benjamin Babcock,	S. B. Althause,
Fredk. Schuchardt.	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. THOS. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.
AT AN ELECTION HELD, THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following persons were elected Directors of the first class, viz.:

HENRY STOKES,	JEROMUS J. JOHNSON,
DANIEL BURNETT,	EDMUND COFFIN,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
DENTON PEARSALL,	GERARD STUYVESANT,
HENRY A. KERR,	JACOB HARSEN,
JAMES H. HENRY,	GEORGE D. MORGAN.

At a subsequent meeting, N. D. MORGAN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved City property, in sums of $2,500 and upwards. Apply at No. 16 Wall-st., room No. 26.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS
Of drafts and notes payable in any part of the United States, Canada or Europe. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.
This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 16 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday the 12th inst., at the transfer office, No. 9 Tontine Building. The transfer books will be closed until after that date FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1858.
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANK Department having examined the assets of this Bank according to law, and fixed the value of the same—over and above all its liabilities—at the sum of three hundred and sixteen thousand dollars ($316,000;) the par value of the shares is accordingly reduced to twelve hundred dollars ($12 50) each. Shareholders will please surrender their scrip at this office and receive new certificates made to conform to the above. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A final dividend of 20 per cent. and interest, on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on demand, at the office of the Receiver, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1858.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POTTERY FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN establishment of J. M. Pruden, situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey. It contains one hundred and twenty feet on Water-st., by about two hundred and fifty feet deep, running through to Elizabeth Creek, with a good wharf the whole width of the property. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, with 10 rooms, a large cellar and in good order; a two-story brick factory, twenty feet wide, and one hundred and twenty-five deep, also, several large frame bu

...ERN RAILROAD FRAUD.

...liminary Examination of Mr. Henry ...right on Alleged Charges of Perjury ...bezzlement and Conspiracy to Do...ud the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis ...ilroad.

The preliminary examination in the case of ...Dwight, arrested under six several warrants, ...rs charges of perjury, embezzlement and ...as an officer of the Chicago, Alton and St. ... Railroad, was commenced yesterday after... before City Judge Russell. A. Oakey Hall ...ppeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. M... ...ington and E. W. Stoughton for the defend... ...he charges made in the different warrants are ...disposed of. The warrant under ... examination has been commenced em... ...charge of perjury.

... Hall requested a sub... ...of E. P. Cowles, Esq., Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, Receiver of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the production by him of the total minutes of the Directors' meetings, the book of stock transactions, and the stock ledgers. Mr. Hall also stated that he intended to try each of the charges separately, and to dispose of one before another was taken up. He would select as the first case to be investigated, the charge of perjury, founded on the affidavit of Mr. Wm. Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. He would first examine, on that charge, Mr. Baker, an attorney, then present. That gentleman was accordingly sworn, and examined by Mr. Hall.

Q.—What is your name? A.—John Baker.

Q.—Your occupation is a counselor-at-law, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Dwight? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know of a certain suit in which William Brown and others were plaintiffs, and Henry Dwight and his wife were defendants? A.—I wish to state, if it please the Court, that as I was counsel for Mr. Dwight in that suit, and was made the confidant of secrets confided to me professionally, I think I ought not to be made to answer privileged questions. I have consulted Mr. Brady in the matter, and he advised me what to do. He told me to inform Judge Russell that he would act for me, and if your Honor pleases, I will send for him.

Judge—Oh, Mr. Baker, we cannot wait for Mr. Brady. There is nothing to prevent you from answering the question.

Witness—I do not think I ought to answer any question which compromises the relation in which a counsel stands to his client.

Mr. Hall assured the witness that he did not intend to ask him any such questions. But there was nothing in the question he had asked that partook of the nature of a privileged question.

Mr. Dwight addressed the Judge, and said that it was his wish that Mr. Baker should answer every question. He had never desired Mr. Baker not to answer. Mr. Hall repeated the question.

Witness—I knew of some such suit during the time I had to do with it; I am not now the attorney.

Q.—Did you put in an answer to that suit? A.—I decline to answer that; well, I will say, there was a mistake about it.

Q.—What do you mean by a mistake? A.—The time that this answer, or supposed answer, was put in, I was sick and could not appear, as my physician would not allow me to leave the house; a paper was drawn up, and some four copies made out.

Mr. Stoughton to Mr. Hall—Ask him the nature of his illness?

Witness—It was an affection of the brain; nervous debility from over-application, the Doctor called it; one of those copies was sent to Mr. Dwight to his house; he made some alterations in it, and it came back to my office; my clerk served it, not knowing that any alteration had been made.

Q.—Were you present when it was served? A.—I was not, but my name, it appears, was put to it.

A.—Can you state when that copy was put in? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Did you ever see the original answer? A.—Never to my knowledge; another attorney was substituted on account of my illness.

Q.—Do you know where the original answer is? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was any copy of that answer deposited in the Post-office. A.—A paper of that kind was left in the Post-office by myself and clerk; there was a great disturbance about it, and Mr. Potter took a default on the ground that it was not filed.

Q.—Was that copy ever found? A.—No, Sir, I cannot tell why; it made me very unhappy.

Q.—Was there a second answer put in? A.—I do not know, as my connection with the suit ceased at that time.

Q.—When was that time? A.—I think it was about New-Year's, 1857.

Q.—Was a copy of the last answer ever served on Mr. Potter? A.—I do not know; the clerk who was in my occupation at that time might know.

Q.—What was his name? A.—William Twyford.

Q.—Where is he now? A.—He has left me; I do not know his whereabouts.

Q.—Who drew up the last answer? A.—There were two or three had their hands in it; I was one, Mr. Bliss was another, and I think Mr. Dwight drew some of it; at least, I believe he altered it; he struck out some parts, and probably added some.

Q.—Did you keep copies of the original paper? A.—We did, but probably they were not copies of it as it appeared after it was altered.

Mr. Hall here said that he had served a subpœna upon Mr. Potter, but that he had failed to attend.

The Judge immediately ordered an attachment to be issued.

Q.—To whom was the answer deposited in the Post-Office addressed? A.—To the County Clerk of Dutchess County.

Q.—Was it deposited in the Post-Office after all Mr. Dwight's emendations? A.—I think it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton.—Q.—Do you pretend to say that the copy of the answer served upon Mr. Potter was the copy of the answer deposited in the Post-Office, after these emendations had been made by Mr. Dwight? A.—I do not; I have no recollection on that subject.

Q.—Was the copy deposited in the Post-Office compared with the one served on Mr. Potter? A.—I have no recollection that it was.

Q.—Did the illness and affection of the brain, of which you spoke, incapacitate you at that time from attending to professional business? A.—Yes, my physician ordered me not to leave the house.

This closed the testimony of this witness; and no other evidence was taken yesterday. The next hearing will take place on Wednesday, at 4 P. M. The Judge said he could not take bail for Mr. Dwight's appearance, but that he must be held on temporary commitments, and remain in the hands of an officer.

Exhibition of the Blind at the Academy of Music.

The annual exhibition of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind took place yesterday afternoon, at the Academy of Music. Long before the hour had arrived for the commencement of the meeting crowds were collected around the building. At 2 o'clock the doors opened, and rapidly that vast structure was crowded from parquette to dome. The exercises were interesting, and the pupils seemed pleased and happy. An original poem, by Miss Bullock, was applauded. The examinations in arithmetic, history and geography, all conducted by blind teachers, gave the audience great satisfaction, as also did the music—the solos and a glee—"Where the Bee Sucks," especially. The air "On Mighty Pens," from "The Creation," was sung with unusual effect by Miss Lydia Millard, a young lady from Catskill. Among the remarks made by the Principal he stated that the Institution was not, as some supposed, an Asylum, but a large public school, where the blind were taught to feel themselves capable of taking a stand in the busy scenes of life, and of becoming useful members of society, almost equally, with those who were deprived of sight. He also stated that nearly all the teachers now employed in the Institution were blind, and that the discipline and order of the school had never been better.

He concluded by inviting all friends of the blind to visit them at home, where they could more readily appreciate their recitations and performances. At the close of the exercises, a number of articles manufactured by the pupils were exhibited, such as mattresses, baskets, boxes, brooms, &c., which were neat and thorough in workmanship.

Shooting and Cutting.

A colored man named C. Williams was shot in the head at No. 50 Worth-street, by one John Judge, also colored, last night about 10½ P. M. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Another colored man named James Thompson was cut in the jaw by a knife in the hands of P. Johnson, in a grocery store corner of Worth and Church streets; also carried to the Hospital.

City Items.

The foreman of Engine Company No. 21 hastens to assure the public that Burk, who took part with our noble member of the Board of Education in his gallant and murderous assault upon the proprietor of a house of ill-fame, where they had been staying on Monday night, had no connection with his Engine Company. The Company feels justly aggrieved that it should be reckoned as in any way responsible for the behavior of such rowdies.

The Ladies' Sewing Society of the Bethesda (colored) Congregational Church, (the Rev. C. B. Ray, Pastor,) opened, on Tuesday, a Fair for the sale of articles both useful and fancy for the benefit of their Church. It will continue through the week in the Sullivan-street Church basement, and there are great hopes that a a handsome fund will be realized from the proceeds of the sales towards sinking the church debt.

Etheridge M. Fish, who was arrested in this City a few days since, as a fugitive from justice from the State of New-Jersey, on a charge of arson, was, on the 9th instant, after a rigid examination before Justice Kelly, *honorably discharged*, the conduct of the complainant, and the testimony adduced during the examination, entirely exonerating Mr. Fish.

At the meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Association, last evening, the following officers were elected: *President*—Robert Irwin; *Vice-Presidents*—Julius Brill, Thomas Ogilvie; *Treasurer*—Moses B. Tayor; *Secretaries*—Abraham Florentine, Jr., Charles Foote.

[Advertisement.]

Clergymen.—Buy your new hat at Knox's. He has prepared a valuable supply for anniversary week of his new and most durable fabrics. Price only $4. Knox is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine June 3, 1857, contains 85 per cent. pure Norway Oil.

The marked repugnance which many invalids feel for every kind of oil, and especially for Cod Liver Oil, prevents many persons from using it, even in cases where the physician prescribes it as the only remedy for the disease; or if the invalid, after many efforts, succeeds in taking it, the disgust and repugnance neutralize, to a certain extent, the good effect of the remedy. Often diarrhœa, or vomitings, injure the state of the patient, and the remedy is an injury instead of a benefit. These unpleasant effects are entirely obviated by the use of my Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The invalid, if he follows my direction, can take it without perceiving the least taste of the oil. I also particularly and respectfully call the attention of physicians to the *modus operandi* of this Jelly in the stomach. Instead of this feeling of nausea, more or less painful, which no patient escapes, this Jelly, taken almost without taste, is gradually dissolved in the stomach. The Oil, by its combination with the sugar, forms a beneficial emulsion, and being carried in this manner in an infinitesimal molecular division, every particle acts, and no loss of the remedy can happen.

E. Queru, chemist, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, inventor; Penfold, Clay & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's

Photographic Gallery,

No. 359 Broadway,

(Over Thompson's,)

Has now on exhibition the largest and most perfect collection of Photographs extant of the different members of the Clergy of New-York and adjacent cities. The public are invited to call and examine the same.

[Advertisement.]

Real Gauze Merino Under-Garments! Not the imitation Cotton article often sold for Merino, may be obtained at half price, from 50 cents upwards!!! At A. Rankin & Co.'s, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Sauve qui peut.

Passengers by the European, California and other steamers, visitors to the sea shore and the watering-places, are informed that Bunker's Life Preservers and Bathing Shirts have been greatly reduced from last season's prices. They are proof against all danger from currents and undertow, and the luxury of bathing, boat-sailing, and all aquatic amusements, can be freely indulged in by the most timid, without the slightest apprehension of danger. Call and examine at the Dépôt No. 167 Broadway.

C. J. BUNKER, Patentee and Inventor.

[Advertisement.]

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated

Family Sewing Machines,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

These machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth one be cut. Circulars sent on application.

[Advertisement.]

Bells! Bells!!

A full assortment of Meneely's Celebrated Church and other Bells, at the New-York Agency, No. 189 Broadway. Call or send for a circular.

Fairbanks & Co., Agents.

[Advertisement.]

A Great Entertainment.—To-night Mr. G. L. Fox, the efficient stage manager of Purdy's National Theatre, takes his benefit, and presents an overpowering array of attractions. No less than four pieces will be performed—one a new Irish drama called "Darby the Blast." Pantomime, drama and comedy are also included in the programme. Of course, there will be a big house, and his brothers, the "Sons of Malta," will be well represented.

[Advertisement.]

The Beautiful Bride!—Miss Susan Denin as the Bride of an Evening once more, to night, at Barnum's Museum. How delighted the audiences are with her inimitable personations! How they applaud her warmly and enthusiastically! How they welcome her graceful figure with uproars of delight! She is, indeed, a wonderfully popular artiste. This afternoon they present at Barnum's a grand, patriotic drama.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $10,000 worth of custom-made Shirts, all sizes, Zephyr Merino Under-Shirts and Drawers, Twilled, Jean and Linen Drawers, three-ply Collars, Ties, Cravats, Stocks and Men's Furnishing Goods generally. Retailing at wholesale prices at McLaughlin's, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Company's New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Feeble Constitutions.—Thousands of persons with weak constitutions, die early from sheer debility. Nature should, in such cases, be assisted with Holloway's Pills. They give tone and stamina to the system, and vigor to the circulation.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Frederic's Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

The Bulkley Divorce Case.—The suit of Mr Bulkley against his wife for divorce is not discontinued, as was reported in the Times of the 11th inst. The two suits have simply been consolidated by order of Court, to avoid separate trials.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, May 14.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 566, 3600, 3089, 3090, 3756, 3570, 1622, 1645, 2560, 2926½, 3075, 2059, 3345, 3795, 616, 2111, 1916, 1412, 3265, 2778, 2779, 3745, 2524, 2063, 3860, 1873, 1375, 3614, 2852, 3859, 1407, 3591, 3764, 1049, 2252, 2251, 2867, 3077, 4078, 3808, 4085, 4122, 4059, 2835, 850, 3570, 1448, 3283¼, 2451, 3626, 2674, 3799, 3967, 1916, 2873, 3282, 3157, 2750, 4051, 4068, 2478, 3844, 3845. *Part II.*—Same as Calendar for May 13.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—1141, 710, 711, 712, 718, 606, 604, 645, 597, 719, 720, 589, 590, 643, 1202. *Part II.*—1235, 266, 1246, 1247, 1249, 1251, 569, 903, 1205, 1206, 1212, 1218, 1219, 286, 1227.

Superior Court—758, 770, 664, 790, 796, 808, 818, 820, 458, 847, 850, 886, 884, 211, 212, 849, 480, 760, 481, 882, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 910, 911, 912, 914, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 928, 931, 933, 934, 935 to 949, 952, 953, 954, 955 to 966.

LONG ISLAND.

Serious Affray between two Swill-Milk Men.

About 7½ o'clock last evening, a quarrel took place in the Silliman-street Swill-Milk Stables, between Michael Conway and Peter Dreher, when both were so seriously injured that there is no hopes entertained of their recovery. The origin of the fight is somewhat involved in mystery, as those who witnessed it are not very communicative. The following is believed to be about the truth of the matter.

Conway drives a swill-milk wagon for a dealer named Stark. Dreher is a dealer in swill-milk, and drives for himself. Both men board together in a house near the swill-milk establishment on Franklin-avenue. They have had high words together several times during the present week. The war of words was renewed last evening, just after they had been to supper. They passed into the yard attached to the cow stables, when Dreher asked Conway to attend to his cows. This he refused to do, when Dreher, as is represented, drew a pistol and discharged it at Conway. The ball entered the right eye. The injury did not prostrate him at once, and he seized Dreher, knocked him down with his own pistol, and then beat him on the head with a heavy club until he broke his skull and inflicted such other injuries that he cannot recover. A man who witnessed the beating of Dreher, was attracted to the spot by the blows, and supposed that he was killing a dog. Dr. Hutchins, of Myrtle-avenue, was immediately sent for, and soon after he arrived; both men were taken to the City Hospital in an insensible condition. Several medical men give it as their opinion that neither of the parties injured can recover.

The Twelfth Ward Inspectors.—The Common Council held a meeting last evening to receive the resignations of the Inspectors of Election in the Twelfth Ward. The Clerk announced that he had received the resignations of Patrick Fox, Inspector of the First District, of E. C. Brinkman, Inspector in the Second District, and that Wm. Davoy, the Canvasser who could neither read or write, had informed him (the Clerk) verbally that he would not resign.

The resignations were accepted, and Thomas Greenough was appointed Inspector in the First District, and John G. Atwater in the Second District.

Wm Dawson was appointed Inspector in the First District, and Edward Kearney was appointed Inspector in the Second District to fill vacancy.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was directed to make the necessary arrangements for the election in the Twelfth Ward, to be held on Tuesday next, when the Board adjourned.

A Missing Man Found.—Mr. Samuel Smith, whose sudden disappearance on Tuesday last somewhat excited his friends, returned home yesterday, as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Bleeker, the clairvoyant, and his housekeeper, arrested on suspicion of having disposed of Smith, after having their house turned inside out, were discharged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 13.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	
15,000	Mo State 6s	84¾	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	86½	
4,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	103½	
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	97	
1,000	E. RR. 3d M. Bs '62	77¾	
5,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	41¾	
1,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '62	42	
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	101	
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	82	
2,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	73½	
3,000	do	74	
500	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90	
2,500	do	89¾	
1,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. b	31¾	
1,000	do	31½	
2,000	B. & I T. 1st m. b.	65½	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m	98½	
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2dm b.	51	
15	Bank of America	111	
50	Butch. & D. Bank	109	
5	Bank of Commerce	103¼	
28	do	103	
15	Am. Ex. Bank	103¾	
10	Merchants Bk scrip	101¾	
25	Metropolitan Bank	106¾	
5	B. of State N. Y. ex. d.	100¾	
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	105½	
50	do	850. 105	
35	Pacific M. S. Co	69¾	
50	do	s30 69¾	
25	do	69½	
10	do	69¾	
50	do	b30 69¾	
100	Canton Co.	21¾	
100	Farmers' L. & T. Co.	50	
15	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	8¾	
10	New-Jersey R. R.	130	

Second Board.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '65	102⅞	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	84¾	
8,000	Cal. St. 7s	86	
1,000	Virginia 6s	93	
1,000	Brook. City 6s	96¾	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	90	
5,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	81¾	
5,000	Har. 3d M. B	53¾	
6,000	M. CR. R 8 ₱ ct. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. Bs.	97	
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bs.	31¾	
7,000	do	31¾	
8	Bank of Com.	103¾	
15	Pac. M. S. Co	69¾	
25	do	69	
425	Cumb. Coal Co	17	
100	L. C. & M. RR.	8	
5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	29¾	
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 87¾	
406	do	s3 87¾	
267	do	87¾	
100	do	s60 87¾	
100	do	s30 87¾	
12	do	87¾	
100	do	b10 87¾	
100	do	b7 87¾	
20	Erie Railroad	24¾	
265	do	24¾	
20	do	b30 24¾	
5	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	78	
50	do	s60 78	
300	Hud. River R. R.	30¾	
300	do	30¾	
200	do	b30 30¾	
400	Harlem Railroad	11¾	
50	Harlem R. R. pref.	21	
100	Reading Railroad	47	
1300	do	47¼	
50	do	s3 47¾	
400	do	s30 47	
200	do	s60 46¾	
100	do	s10 47¼	
50	do	47¾	
100	do	s30 47¾	
50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	25¾	
300	do	s60 25¾	
200	do	b60 25¾	
645	do	25¾	
150	M. S. & N. I. pref. st.	50¾	
100	do	b30 50¾	
300	do	50¾	
25	Panama Railroad	108¾	
50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	91	
25	do	b30 91¼	
50	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	88¾	
2000	Cl. & Tol. R. R. b3	43¾	
545	N. Y. C. R. R.	88	
50	do	s30 87¾	
450	Erie Railroad	24¾	
110	Hud. Riv. RR.	30¾	
250	do	30¾	
100	do	30¾	
100	Reading R. R.	47¾	
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	64	
00	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b30 25¾	
50	do	b3 25¾	
25	M. S. & N. I. p. s.	50¾	
50	do	50¾	
100	Panama R. R.	108¾	
50	do	b60 109	
100	Gal. & C. R. R.	s60 89	
110	do	89¾	
300	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	78¾	
100	do	s60 78¾	

Reported Sales by Auction.

$1,000	D. & Mil. RR 7s.	60	
5,000	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	83	
500	Keokuk City 8s	43¾	
2,000	G. W. Ins. & sp. 3	7	
3,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	
2,000	Sac. City 10s	49¼	
1,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	82½	
3,000	N. J. Cent. RR. 7s	75	
3,000	Mil. & H. R. R. 8s	26	
3,000	do	55	
2,000	W. at. City 8s	36	
1,000	LaC. & Mil. R. 7s	31	
4,000	C. St. P. & F. d. L. 8s	33¾	
1,000	Dubuque City 10s	53½	
10	Union Ferry Co	91½	
20	do	91¾	
20	do	91¾	
16	Am. Ex. Co	99¾	
20	Troy and Boston	11	
50	N. Y. C. Stage Co	90	
25	Artizans' Bank	80	
50	Park Bank	100¾	
25	Bulls Head Bank	84¾	
24	Mech. Bk. Ass.	51	
30	Lenox Fire In. Co.	101¾	
20	N. A. Fire In. Co.	114¾	
20	New-York C. R.	87½	
35	Third avenue R. R.	107	
50	N. J. RR. & Trans. Co.	131½	
30	do	132¼	
10	North River Bank	89	
20	Mer. Fire In. Co.	149	
28	Com. Fire In. Co.	112	
40	Irving Fire In. Co.	113	
10	Home Fire In. Co.	156¾	
20	Broadway F. In. Co.	126¾	
50	East River F. In. Co.	100	
40	Excelsior F. In. Co.	99	
10	Am Ex. Bank	104	
20	National Bank	106	
10	Commonwealth Bk.	90	
5	Bk. N. America	111¾	
10	Am. Ex. Co	99¾	

Thursday, May 13—P. M.

The receipt of $1,615,351 in Gold from California, and the further transfer of $1,350,000 from the Banks to the Sub-Treasury in exchange for Treasury Bills, are the principal points to-day in money affairs. The rates for money loans, on the Street, continue at 4@5 ₱ cent., and in a number of instances deposits are left with the Brokers as low as 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Mercantile paper, running to 1st August, is taken at from 4½@6 ₱ cent. August and September paper, first-class, will also go at 6 ₱ cent. Longer dates, 6@7½ ₱ cent. There is nothing doing to-day in Foreign Exchange, bankers' bills. The rates are 109¾@110 ₱ cent., the outside figure almost nominal. The steamers for Saturday are the *Ariel*, for Havre and Southampton; and the *Borussia*, for Hamburg. The California news is good from the mines, and the present Gold manifest a very liberal one. The export from San Francisco from Jan. 1 to April 15 was $13,223,689, as against $12,197,080 same time last year. Money is quoted easier and cheaper at San Francisco. Gold Dust now coming in freely, confirming (says the *Price Current,*) "the accounts of the activity everywhere prevalent in the mines. The Winter now closing has been favorable in all respects, and farmers and miners are all busy, availing themselves of its benefits." More business was doing in Dry Goods of a staple character. The act authorizing the consolidation and funding of all the public debt of San Francisco City and County outstanding to 1st July, 1856, had passed the Legislature, and would probably be signed by the Governor. The following bill had been moved in the Legislature to establish a California and New-York line of steamers *with the aid of the State*, under the approval of the People by popular vote at the next Fall election:

Section 1. The Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer of State are hereby authorized and directed to issue the bonds of the State of California, to the amount of $500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum, and redeemable at the expiration of 20 years from the date of their issue, and loan the same to any individuals, company or corporation, or ganized, or which may be organized, in the State of California, upon the condition that such individuals, company or corporation, will give good and sufficient security for the redemption of said bonds, and also place upon the route between San Francisco and the City of New-York first-class steamships, and make with them monthly trips each way—which ships shall have the capacity of carrying, each, 1,000 passengers; and that the party or parties making such undertaking shall transport passengers at a rate not exceeding $150 for first cabin passengers, or $75 for second cabin. Also, that said party or parties will pay the interest to fall due upon the bonds to be issued, as aforesaid, whenever the same shall become due and payable.

Sec. 2. The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer may appoint an agent, on the part of the State, to superintend the execution of the proposed contract, and to see that not only the said contract, but that the laws of this State and the United States, in relation to the business of transporting passengers, be strictly complied with; such agent to receive not more than —— per annum, which amount, by the terms of said contract, shall be chargeable to such party or parties as shall undertake the same. And it shall also be the duty of said agent to see that a sufficient supply of good and wholesome provisions, and of all other necessaries for the comfort of passengers, and for a safe and speedy passage, be provided in said steamships.

Sec. 3. At the next general election to be held in California, this act shall be submitted to the properly qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, when each voter shall express his approval thereof by his ballot, marked "For the steamship loan," and his disapproval thereof by his ballot, marked "Against the steamship loan," or by other distinct marks manifesting the intention of the elector. Should the majority of the votes cast at said election upon said question be in favor of the approval of this bill, then and thereupon the same shall take effect, and not otherwise.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report it back on Saturday next. Made special order for that day.

A correspondent writes that such a bill, increased even to $1,000,000 would be accepted by the people. In this connection, we furnish the following statement of the

Pacific Mail Company, May 1.

Assets.		
Cash in Bank of America	$5,016 69	
N. Y. Life and Trust Co.	504,464 30	
		$509,480 99
Reserve Fund—invested in Bk Stocks and State and City Securities	299,606 93	
Coals—9,525 tons in hands of agents in the Pacific, at $19, all paid	177,175 00	
21,140 tons *in transitu*, for first cost of which and partial freight there has been paid	129,900 00	
		$307,075 00
Outfits and Supplies—In hands agents at Panama	55,669 08	
At San Francisco	47,233 20	
In transitu	11,716 97	
		$114,600 25
13 steamships at their new valuat'n, 2 020,471 70		
1,713 shares Company's stock in trust for property sold, &c.	171,300 00	
United States Government—troop transportation	44,775 00	
Stores hips. Iron Launches, Water Boats, &c.	62,667 00	
Machinery, stock and tools at Benicia	121,700 00	
Real Estate—At Panama	$11,920 00	
Islands in Bay Panama	34,247 96	
At San Diego	1,850 00	
At St. Helens	17,500 00	
At San Francisco	52,000 00	
At Benicia	290,900 69	
		$408,418 65
Cash in the hands of agents in the Pacific	26,728 38	
Cash in the hands of Pursers	12,321 14	
Claims on underwriters	10,000 00	
		$4,109,145 04
Liabilities.		
Capital Stock	$3,661,000 00	
Pacific Mail Steamship Co. No. 2.	14,838 73	
Bills payable	7,475 00	
Personal accounts	2,585 09	
		$3,685,898 82
Surplus		$423,246 22

There is a decidedly better tone to the Stock Market this afternoon than on the dealings of yesterday, and prices are higher for most of the Shares, while Bonds are generally firm. The adverse force against New-York Central, from the melancholy accident of Tuesday, has been nearly or quite spent. The stock was in demand at the Second Board at 88 ₱ cent., and left off 88@88¼. We learn from Albany that the executive officers, and most of the directors, are at the scene of the accident to-day, rendering all the assistance to the wounded, and prepared to make all prompt as well as proper money reparation, in their power. A thorough investigation will be gone into in reference to the causes of the accident, and of the real previous condition of the bridge which broke down. On this last point will very much depend, no doubt, the disposition of the injured passengers in regard to settlements with the Company. The public sentiment will favor the most summary damages, if the case should be found one of notorious or long-standing negligence, and consequently of unpardonable indifference to human life. In any probable event of such investigation and settlement, the value of the Stock is not involved to the extent of more than one half of one ₱ cent on the capital of $24,000,000, nor would the August dividend be affected, if the damage were twice as great. And it is this practical view of the matter that has brought forward freer buyers of the shares at the decline of yesterday. The shares of the Hudson River improved ¼ ₱ cent. to-day, and left off firm at 30⅜. Some of the short sales made 30 days ago are now falling in at 29@29¾, and create a demand for the cash stock. Erie assumed more firmness, and sold at 24¾ ₱ cent.; Reading recovered 1½ ₱ cent. of yesterday's decline, and Rock Island ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Panama reached 109 ₱ cent. buyer 60 days, while Pacific Mail fell off to 69, ex dividend. The 8 ₱ cents. of Michigan Central further advanced and sold at 97 ₱ cent. All the State Stocks were at the full prices of yesterday, and Virginias ¼ ₱ cent. higher. Michigan Southern steady at about Wednesday's rates. Galena 89¾, cash. The City Bank shares firm. Delaware and Hudson 105½, cash, and 105, seller 60 days. There were sales of Toledo to the extent of 2,000 shares, at 43¾ ₱ cent. cash. La Crosse Land Grants steady at 31¾ ₱ cent. Illinois Centrals 90, sales. The State of Ohio will award $500,000 on the 25th May, (as per advertisement,) 6 ₱ cent. temporary loan, to the best bidders; the loans to run about 2½ and 3 years.

We learn, on inquiry at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., that the new Bonds of the State of California are arriving by each California steamer. They have to-day received those sent from here for exchange on the 20th of January last. The State Treasurer is issuing them as fast as is possible. They are a good and safe investment.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of April were as follows, viz.:

From Freight	$56,834	
From Passengers	69,998	
From Mail	4,482	
From Rent of Road	5,500	
From Miscellaneous	244	$137,060
Earnings for the same month last year		162,742
Decrease (15 8-10 ₱ cent.)		$25,682

The expenses in April were as follows, viz.:

Station Expenses	$7,674	
Cost of Running	19,687	
General Expenses	9,866	
Repairs of Machinery	13,855	
Repairs of Track and Roadway	20,974	
Repairs of Structures	1,683	$73,740
Expenses in the same month last year		77,704
Decrease (5 3-10 ₱ cent.)		$3,963
Net Earnings in April, 1857		85,038
Net Earnings in April, 1858		63,319
Decrease in Net Earnings		$21,718

St. Louis Banks, May 8.

	Exchange.	Circulation.	Specie.
Merchants'	$177,754	$346,530	$423,820
St. Louis	80,618	111,065	100,913
Southern	156,489	305,515	332,838
Mechanics'	117,352	66,125	165,402
Exchange	83,278	105,546	122,812
State	763,823	305,650	775,036
Total	$1,369,316	$1,240,431	$1,950,823

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$1,681,070
Payments	948,144
Balance	5,618,247

The receipts include $95,000 from Customs and $1,350,000 for Treasury notes.

Baltimore and Ohio Road—Traffic 1858.

	1858.	1857.
January	$320,131	$301,773
February	280,373	355,398
March	441,649	548,262
April	485,596	464,948
Total	$1,327,752	$1,670,383

The Nicaragua Treaty and Transit.

New-York, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* of Wednesday states, with an assumption of authority, that the Cass-Yrisarri treaty has not yet been signed by Martinez, the President of Nicaragua, thus accounting for the non-appearance of that document in Washington. This statement of the *Herald* is plausible, possible and probable, as it was well understood in Nicaragua that the Chamorista Party, composed of the most respectable and enlightened inhabitants, bitterly opposed its ratification. Martinez is a Chamorista. *Per contra*, Señor Yrisarri and Mr. Joe White assert most emphatically that the treaty is *here*, ratified by the Assembly, and signed by the President, and is only held back until *certain arrangements are made.* These gentlemen, being most deeply interested, should be well posted up. Which shall we believe, the old Canal Company or Mr. Buchanan's New-York organ? In the meantime, we have rumors that the steamship Commodore, having smoked the pipe of peace, and arranged *all* their differences, the great and victorious Commodore consents to the appointment of a connection of the little vanquished Commodore as Receiver for the Accessory Transit Company, who will examine and certify as to the correctness of all Presidents' and agents' accounts with that Corporation, and discontinue all suits against the Ex-Presidents and agents for conspiracy and fraud. It is to be hoped this settlement will prove equally gratifying and satisfactory to all the stockholders, as it is to

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

Thursday, May 13, 1858—6 P. M.

Ashes—Sales have been reported of 85 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Receipts to-day, 110 bbls.

Coffee—The market exhibits no important change, sales having been reported of 200 mats Java at 18c., 1,150 bags Rio at 10c.@11¼c., each 4 months, and a small lot of St. Domingo at 9½c., cash, ₱ lb.

Flour and Meal—The market is pretty active to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand for home use has improved, and there is some inquiry for export. The leading holders ask rather firmer prices, especially for middling brands of extra Ohio. Yet no general advance of any moment is noticeable. Sales have been reported of 14,500 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$4 00@$4 15
Extra State	4 20@ 4 35
Superfine